

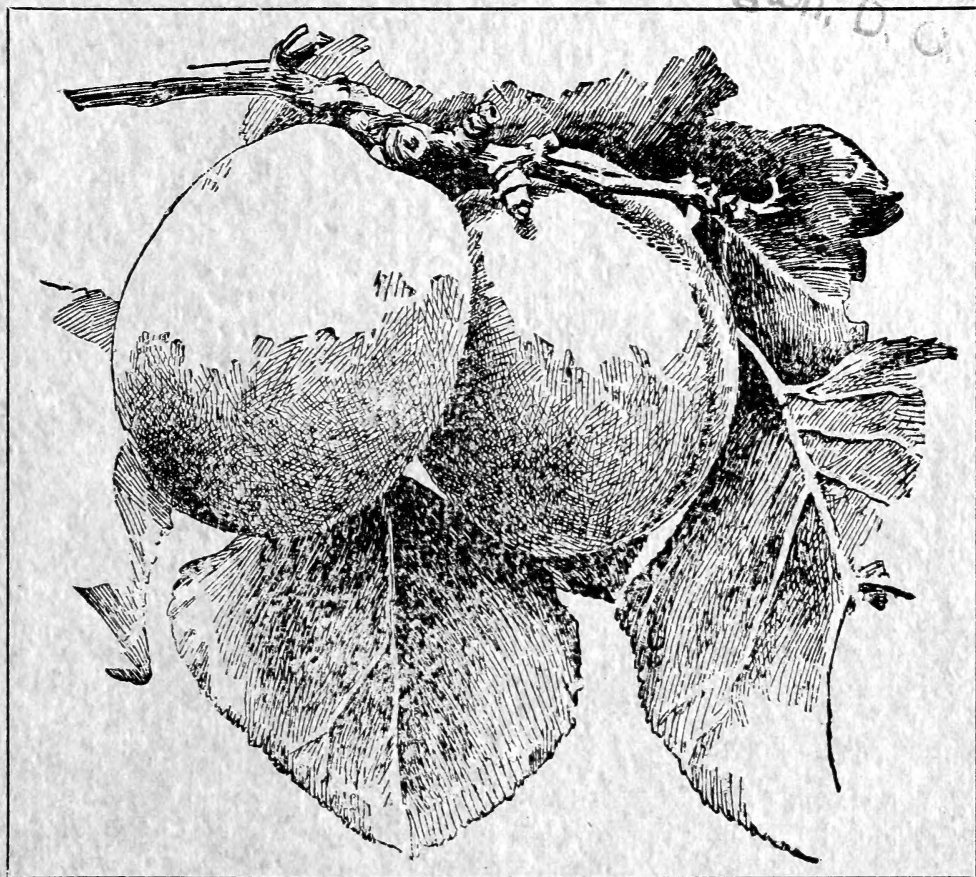
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INDEXED 7391
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF SELECT

Fruit & Ornamental
TREES

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.



ESTABLISHED 1866

Willowdale Nurseries

RAKESTRAW & PYLE, PROPRIETORS

Willowdale P. O., Chester Co., Pa.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING.

It is in the highest degree important that every cultivator of trees should understand the art of transplanting, as upon this operation depends, in a great measure, their feebleness or vigor afterward, their sluggish or thrifty growth, and, indeed, vitality itself.

We give a few important instructions that, if strictly followed, will insure to the purchaser of healthy stock the desired results of his investment.

When to Plant.—The season for transplanting fruit trees is a matter upon which there is much difference of opinion, but as excellent results attend both spring and autumn planting, the cultivator may safely exercise his prejudice or discretion in favor of either. The best possible time, in our opinion, is when the ground is in the best order as regards preparation and fertility.

Preparing the Soil.—Select a good, rich, dry soil, which is not subject to surface or spring water. If not naturally dry, it should be well underdrained. Pulverize the earth, and, if necessary, enrich it with manure, thoroughly mixing it with the soil. Let the hole be sufficiently large to admit the roots so that they may lie in their natural position, and have sufficient space in which they can the more readily start the new growth.

Pruning and Setting.—Examine the roots, and pare off all the wounded or broken parts with a sharp knife, cutting with a slope from the under side. Trim off one-third or one-half of the previous year's growth, and, there being fewer buds to start, those remaining will make a more vigorous growth. Place the tree in the ground so that it may not be more than an inch deeper after being planted than it stood in the nursery; take the finest earth and cover the roots, then work the tree up and down until the fine earth is fully incorporated with the small and large roots, so that no air chambers may be left. When the roots are nearly covered, pour in a pail of water; this will bring the soil in contact with every fiber. After the water has settled away, fill up the hole with surface soil, pressing the earth firmly about the tree with the feet. If planted in the fall, bank the dirt up around the tree to a depth of a foot or 18 inches, to prevent their blowing about, and shovel it away in the spring. If the trees are large, drive two stakes in the ground, east and west of each one, and with a straw band tie it securely to each stake.

Cultivation.—A young orchard should be well cultivated for several years. A vegetable crop—potatoes, etc.—is the best to raise among young trees, but a crop of grain or grass is always objectionable. The surface around the body of a tree may be covered with loose straw or any coarse litter to the depth of several inches, spread around as far as the roots extend. This is called mulching, and is especially valuable the first season, as it keeps the ground moist in dry weather; it is highly serviceable in promoting the rapid growth of the tree.

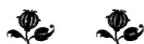
Trees may be planted in the fall as soon as the leaves have fallen, and any time in the spring, after the frost is out, until the buds begin to put forth.

Treatment of Trees or Plants that have been Frozen in the Packages, or Received in Frosty Weather.—Place the packages unopened in a cellar or some such place, cool but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench, covering the roots well up the stems with earth until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees or plants procured in the fall for spring planting should be laid in trenches in a slanting position, to avoid the winds. The situation should be sheltered, the soil dry, and the roots well covered with earth. A mulching on the roots, and a few evergreen boughs over the tops, will afford good protection.

CATALOGUE OF *Willowdale Nurseries*

(ESTABLISHED 1866)

CHESTER COUNTY, PENNA.



.. To Our Patrons ..



IN SENDING out this new Catalogue, the proprietors wish to thank those who have favored them with patronage in the past, and to respectfully invite its continuance.

The universal satisfaction our stock has given, furnished through our agents and otherwise, has been very gratifying to us, and we hope, by close attention to business and honorable dealing, to merit and receive an increasing trade in supplying strictly first-class fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, flowering shrubs, etc.

NEW FRUITS.

Since our last Catalogue was published many new fruits of much excellence have been introduced, which renders it necessary for us to issue a new and revised edition. The descriptions herein given can be fully relied upon, as they are the result of years of experience and careful observation.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

In ordering trees, many make a serious mistake by selecting too many varieties. Sometimes a customer orders 50 trees, and includes among them 20 or 30 different kinds. When the trees are bearing this will cause a great deal of trouble in keeping the different varieties separate in packing away the fruit for winter, or in trying to sell it—for it is much easier to sell a large lot of one variety than several small lots, each of a different variety.

Those not familiar with varieties of fruits adapted to their locality would do well to leave the selection of the varieties to us. In making such selections we are guided, in a great measure, by our knowledge of those kinds that succeed best in the purchaser's locality.

OUR LOCATION.

Being situated nearly midway between Philadelphia and Baltimore, we have excellent facilities for shipping south by water from either of the above-named cities, or east or west by the Pennsylvania railroad from Philadelphia, or the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Baltimore.

Our Nurseries at Willowdale are two miles north of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. Our freight and express station is KENNETT, on the Central Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad.

TERMS.

Orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by cash or satisfactory references. Remittances can be best and most safely made by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

ORDERING.

Those ordering trees of us should be particular to write their order in full by itself, stating particularly in what form they desire trees, whether standard or dwarf; also, to give full directions by what route they wish them shipped, and the name of the person to whose care they are to be consigned. Our friends are also particularly requested to send in their orders early.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND INFORMATION.

All communications respecting nursery articles and their prices will be attended to promptly, and any information or advice that we are able to impart will be given freely when desired. If any mistake should be found to have occurred when plants reach their destination, our customers will much oblige by notifying us of it as early as may be convenient, and we will at once make such amends as it is in our power to do, so that full satisfaction may be given.

OUR AGENTS.

The traveling agents employed by us in soliciting orders are men of well-known integrity, who are bound to act faithfully and impartially for the interests of their customers as well as their employers. Parties entrusting their orders to them may depend upon their being filled in the best manner, and upon the varieties furnished being those that are called for, as far as may be possible.

PACKING AND SHIPPING.

All articles will be carefully packed in boxes or bales (for which a charge will be made sufficient only to cover the cost), marked as the purchaser may direct, and delivered at railroad depot, and are then at the buyer's risk, except where orders are given to our traveling agents, in which case we are at all expense of boxing and transportation, and assume the risk of accident or delay.

Address all communications to

RAKESTRAW & PYLE,

Thomas Rakestraw
J. W. Pyle

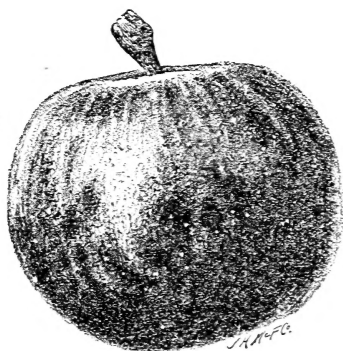
Willowdale P. O., Chester Co., Pa.



Fruits for Orchard and Garden.

STANDARD APPLES.

We confidently recommend our list as containing the best kinds in cultivation. In most cases the illustrations show them much reduced below natural size.



Early Strawberry.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Ripe. Ripens with Early Harvest, is larger; valued for early market.

Early Harvest (Summer Pippin of Maryland, Early June of Virginia). Medium to large, round; pale yellow; rich subacid. Tree a moderate grower, but erect and handsome, and a good bearer. July to August.

Early Strawberry. Size medium, roundish; yellow-white, striped with red; flesh very tender and pleasant, streaked with red; a good grower and bearer. August.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, having a thick bloom like a plum; juicy, rich, acid; one of the most beautiful Apples. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

Summer Hagloe. Large; striped with bright red; flesh coarse, tender, juicy, subacid; valuable for market. August.

Summer Queen. Large, conical; deep yellow, striped and clouded with red; flesh yellow, rich, and of good flavor. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of August.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; sweet, rich flavored; valuable as a market variety. Tree a moderate, compact grower and an abundant bearer. July to August.

Tetofsky. A handsome Russian Apple, succeeding well in all sections. Very

hardy and productive, frequently fruiting the first or second year after planting. Fruit medium to large, round; yellow, striped with red; flesh white, firm, juicy, with pleasant flavor. Late July.

Townsend. Very large and fine, striped with dull red; of most excellent quality. August to September.

William's Favorite. A large, handsome dessert Apple; oblong; dark red, of good quality. A valuable early sort.

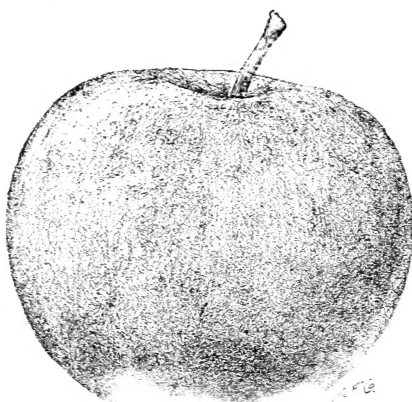
Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety of medium size; clear white at first, becoming pale yellow when fully matured; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly subacid; quality good. Tree a good grower and early bearer. July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Autumn Strawberry. Of medium size; juicy, high-flavored; a regular bearer. Very popular in the west. September and October.

Alexander (Emperor of Russia). A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson Apple of medium quality. Tree a moderate grower and rather light bearer. September.

Chenango Strawberry. Large, roundish; bright red and yellow; very beautiful and good. Tree a rapid, handsome, upright grower, and early bearer. September and October.

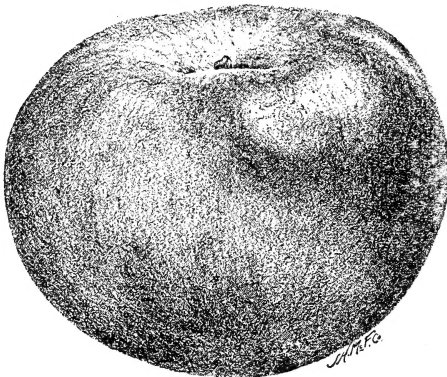


Yellow Transparent.

AUTUMN APPLES, continued.

Cornell's Fancy. This variety originated in Bucks county, Pa.; not yet much disseminated, but for all the qualities desirable in a late summer Apple, it cannot be excelled. It is large, bright red, and very attractive. Tree vigorous and productive. It greatly excels as a profitable market fruit, ripening just after the earlier sorts are gone. Ripe in August south of Pennsylvania.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, a little flattened; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Esteemed everywhere. October to December.



Maiden Blush.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Of medium size, roundish, very handsome; deep crimson; flesh snow-white, tender, juicy, high-flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and very hardy. November to February.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; rich yellow; flesh juicy, tender, sweet. Aug.

Gravenstein. Superb size and appearance. Skin bright yellow, dashed with bright red and orange; flesh tender, crisp, high-flavored. September.

Jefferis. A Chester county Apple of great promise. Handsome and of excellent quality; medium size; skin yellow, shaded with crimson; a very regular bearer. In use throughout September.

Jersey Sweeting. Often large; striped with red; flesh yellow, sweet and of good quality. Considering its vigorous growth and abundant bearing, it is one of the most desirable sweet Apples of the season. September and October.

Maiden Blush. Much cultivated for market, and considered one of the most productive and valuable of its season; valuable for cooking and drying. Skin clear lemon-yellow, with blush on cheek. A handsome, rapid-growing tree. Sept.

Munson Sweet. Medium to large, roundish oblate; pale yellow, with a fine blush; tender, sweet, of fine flavor. Tree straight, handsome, robust and very hardy. October to December.

Oldenburg. A large, beautiful Russian Apple. Roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant; a kitchen Apple of fair quality, and esteemed by many for dessert. Tree a vigorous grower and an early bearer. Succeeds well in the northwest, where many varieties fail. September.

Orange Pippin. Of New Jersey. A vigorous grower and moderately productive. Fruit above medium size, roundish oblate; skin orange-yellow, with a few gray dots and patches of russet; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, pleasant. September and October.

Porter. Rather large, regular, oblong; clear, glossy, bright yellow, with dull blush next the sun; flesh rather fine-grained, juicy, sprightly, agreeable, aromatic, subacid; very good to best. Sept.

Smokehouse. A valuable Apple of fine size and handsome appearance. Skin yellow, shaded and streaked with red. Ripens in September and October.

Summer Rambo. Large to very large, flattened; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh tender, rich, with a mild, agreeable flavor, like that of our common Rambo, but far superior to it in size and beauty; very productive. Sept.

WINTER APPLES.

American Golden Russet (Bullock). Medium, or rather small; yellowish russet; a remarkably high-flavored, juicy variety, that keeps well. Tree a fine, erect grower, with light, speckled shoots; productive. December to March.

Bailey Sweet. Fruit large, round; mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow, tender, mild, rich, sweet. November to March.

Baldwin. Rather large, roundish, striped with red on yellow ground; mild, rich, subacid; vigorous grower, bears abundantly. November to March.

Belmont. Large, conical, lemon-yellow; flesh tender, juicy, crisp; bears very profusely. Known in some sections as the Gate Apple. November to January.

Brandywine. A valuable early winter Apple. Supposed to be a seedling from Smokehouse, and somewhat similar in shape, color and size, but different in flavor and season—November to February. Early and abundant bearer; flavor subacid, rich, juicy. Highly esteemed in Chester county, Pa., where it originated.



Gravenstein. (See opposite page.)

Ewa t Uniformly large, conical; skin whitish yellow, with brilliant red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy, sprightly, quite acid. One of the hand-somest and brightest of Apples, and therefore valuable for market. Very productive; tree vigorous and erect. December to March.

Esopus Spitzenberg. Large; red, with gray specks; flesh firm, rich, spicy; grows slowly, is only a moderate bearer. November to April.

Fallawater. Very large, roundish conical; skin smooth, yellowish green, with dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine-grained, mild subacid; fruit uniformly fair. Tree vigorous, upright, of heavy growth; very prolific; highly profitable for orchard culture. Nov. till Jan., or until March, if picked early.

Grimes' Golden. Of the highest quality—equal to the best Newtown Pippin. Medium to large, yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

Hubbardston. Large, round, beautiful yellow and red; tender, juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious. Tree a strong grower and productive. Nov. to Jan.

Jonathan. Of medium size, pale yellow, striped with red; flesh white, tender, juicy; of the Spitzenberg class. Tree an abundant bearer. Nov. to Mar.

King of Tompkins County. Very large and fine; skin yellow, beautifully marked with red; rich, vinous, aromatic, subacid. Tree vigorous and spreading.

Krauser. Medium to large, round, slightly conical; surface smooth, pale yellow, nearly covered with bright red;

flesh tender, rich, juicy, subacid. Tree vigorous and very productive. December to March.

Longfield. One of the best of the new Russian Apples. Tree a strong grower and an abundant and annual bearer. Flesh white, fine-grained and juicy, with a rich subacid flavor. Early winter. September in Pennsylvania.

Major. Originated in Northumberland county, Pa. A showy market Apple of excellent quality. Tree a rapid, vigorous grower; fruit large, roundish, inclining to conic; color green, striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, rich subacid. November to April.

Morris' Sweet. Originated near Joanna, Berks county, Pa. Fruit large to very large, roundish; skin yellow, splashed and striped with red. One of the most valuable sweet Apples on our list. November to February.

No thorn Spy. Large, roundish, sometimes slightly conical; often striped with dull red on greenish ground; mild, agreeable, subacid, of first quality; rapid in growth, and very erect; comes slowly into bearing, but is then very productive. Matures in December and January, and keeps well into June north of Pennsylvania.

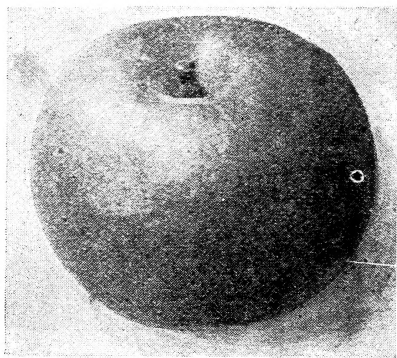
Nottingham Brown. Large, dark red; very attractive and showy, and sells at high prices; in quality all that can be desired. September to March.

Pennock. Large, bright red, covered with gray dots. A popular old Pennsylvania fruit; vigorous and productive. December to March.

WINTER APPLES, continued.

Pewaukee. Of medium size, round, ribbed; bright yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellowish white, juicy, subacid. Tree a fine grower; hardy. December to March.

Rambo. Medium, flat; skin yellowish white, streaked with red; flesh whitish, very tender, sprightly and fine-flavored. Tree vigorous and productive. October to December.



Rome Beauty.

Rhode Island Greening. One of the most popular market varieties. Fruit very juicy, with a lively, rich, acid flavor. Trees grow vigorously, bear early, uniformly and most abundantly. Does poorly south of middle Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish; rich light yellow, striped with bright red; very popular south and west; very good for Pennsylvania. November to Feb.

Roxbury Russet. Above medium size; greenish yellow russet; valuable for its long-keeping qualities and great productiveness; valuable market variety. Tree a strong grower, of open, spreading habit.

Smith's Cider. Medium to large; greenish white, striped with red; tender and crisp, with a mild, pleasant flavor; grows rather slowly in the nursery, but is a young and prolific bearer. A very popular, late-keeping Pennsylvania Apple. December to March.

Stark. A late-keeping, valuable market fruit. Large; skin greenish yellow, splashed with red; flesh yellowish, mild, subacid, good, with small core. A fine grower. January to May.

Sutton Beauty. Large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, subacid, good. Tree a free grower and productive. December and January.

Twenty-Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak). Very large, roundish; greenish yellow, striped with red; flesh rather coarse-

grained, but brisk and of good quality. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. September and October.

Wagener. Of medium size, dark red; flesh mild, tender, subacid, excellent; an abundant bearer and good grower. December to March.

Wealthy. From Minnesota. Perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size; red, streaked white; quality good. December to February; a fall Apple in Pennsylvania.

Westfield. Medium to large; slightly russeted, with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine. Nov. to Feb.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Rather large; greenish white, with blush; rich, aromatic and sweet; vigorous, upright and productive. November to March.

Yellow Bellefleur. A fine, large, yellow Apple; flesh crisp and juicy, with sprightly, subacid flavor. Nov. to April.

LATE WINTER APPLES.

These varieties comprise those best adapted, from their late maturity and good keeping qualities, for winter use, especially for sections south of Pennsylvania.

Arkansas Black. Tree a beautiful, upright grower, with very dark young wood; an abundant bearer. There is scarcely an Apple that is more brilliantly colored. Large, round, or slightly conical, regular, smooth, glossy; yellow, where not covered with deep crimson, almost black. Flesh very yellow, firm, fine, juicy; flavor subacid, pleasant, rich and excellent. A long keeper, almost equaling the Romanite Gilpin. Most profitable and attractive.

Bismarck. A German Apple of recent introduction, remarkable for very early bearing. Fruit is large, of brilliant color and very handsome.

Ben Davis (Kentucky Red, New York Pippin). Large, roundish, beautifully striped and splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild, subacid, pleasant. Tree very hardy, vigorous, a constant and abundant bearer. Winter and into spring.

Buckley. Originated near Gap, Lancaster county, Pa. Fruit large, in color and shape somewhat resembling Hubbardston. Flesh yellowish white, subacid, good. A good bearer; its large size and appearance will make it popular. Keeps until April.

Cooper's Market. Of medium size, conical; shaded and striped with red on yellow. Flesh white, tender, brisk subacid, hardy and productive. Dec. to May.

Dominie. Resembles Rambo somewhat. Flesh white, exceedingly tender



Mammoth Black Twig.

and juicy, with a sprightly, pleasant flavor. The trees are rapid growers and prodigious bearers. Keeps till April.

English Russet. Medium; pale yellow, nearly covered with russet; firm, crisp, mild subacid; very valuable on account of its long-keeping properties. Tree very upright and vigorous, producing enormous crops. Keeps till June.

Gano. Has all the good qualities of Ben Davis, its parent, though in a higher degree; has more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size, and keeps fully as late. The tree is as vigorous and hardy, is a rapid grower, bears while young, and gives large annual crops. The fruit is bright red, without stripes or blotches, large and even sized. February to March.

Lawver. Very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red; large, roundish flat; mild subacid; very valuable as a late market sort. Tree a vigorous, good grower, very hardy, and bears well. January to June.

Lankford. Large, red striped, good; especially valuable for the south. Tree hardy and a good grower; bears annual crops. Keeps until May or June with ordinary care.

Mammoth Black Twig (Paragon and Arkansas). Resembles the Winesap in every way, except that the tree is a much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger, many specimens

being 12 inches in circumference. Color even a darker red, flesh firmer, and, most important of all, a better keeper. Flavor milder, more of a pleasant subacid. January to May.

Mann. Fruit medium to large; skin deep yellow, often shaded brownish red; flesh yellow, tender, pleasant subacid; quality medium. Ripe January to April in New York; keeps until July. Desirable south, or where long keepers are wanted.

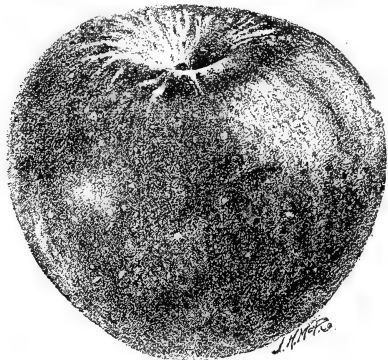
Nero. A very beautiful winter Apple, popular in New Jersey for its good size, fine appearance and remarkable keeping qualities. No orchard in Maryland, Delaware or the south can afford to be without this Apple.

Pyle's Red. A chance seedling; originated in Chester county, Pa. Of great value as a market variety, being large, showy, of good quality, and a good keeper. Fruit large, pale yellow, shaded with red; flesh whitish yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, pleasant, lively subacid. January to March.

Rawle's Genet. Of medium size, striped with dull red; keeps remarkably well. Tree vigorous, spreading; blossoms much later than any other variety, and so avoids injury by late frosts. Particularly valuable in the south and southwest.

LATE WINTER APPLES, continued.

Red Romanite (Gilpin). One of the best winter Apples for planting south of Pennsylvania. On a good soil the fruit is fair, of good size, and holds on the tree until late. One of the best keepers.



Stayman Winesap.

Ridge Pippin. Most valuable for productiveness and good keeping. During the unfavorable seasons it has been uniformly productive. Skin yellow, sprinkled with cinnamon dots; flesh juicy, crisp, almost sweet. March to April.

Roman Stem. Medium; skin yellow, covered with large russet dots; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, with a rich, peculiar, musky flavor. Nov. to March.

Shockley. Small, conical, always regular; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid; ripens in October, and has been kept until August. It produces large and regular crops of fruit of uniform size and appearance, and the trees bear very young.

Stayman Winesap. Similar to Winesap, but very much larger and of better quality. The fruit is striped of two shades of lively red; quality best. Last of November to April. Tree resembles Winesap, but is more vigorous in growth. J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., says: "Get the genuine Stayman Winesap, and you have one of the finest Apples in existence."

Tolman. Medium; light yellow, with a pale blush; flesh rich and excellent. Tree vigorous and very productive. December to April.

Winter Strawberry. Of medium size, striped and shaded with red; sprightly subacid. Prized as a late keeper.

Walbridge. Valuable for hardiness, productiveness and late keeping in a cold climate. Fruit medium, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow, shaded with red; flesh white, fine, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid. January to May. A fall Apple in Pennsylvania.

Winesap. A good table Apple, and also one of the finest for cider making; its fruitfulness renders it a great favorite with orchardists. Extensively cultivated for market, and regarded in the south as the best-keeping Apple. Nov. to May.

York Imperial. Large, smooth, irregular; skin greenish, nearly covered with red; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, agreeable flavor. Tree very hardy and productive. One of the most profitable winter Apples. February to April.

York Stripe. Large, oblong, striped with crimson-red on yellowish ground; flesh white, very tender, juicy, mild subacid. One of our handsomest and best late-keeping Apples; also very productive. December to April.

CRAB APPLES.

These are desirable as ornamental trees when in flower and while loaded with their highly-colored fruit, which is valuable for preserving, for jellies, for cooking, and for cider. The trees produce excellent crops even while young.

General Grant. Small, round; yellow, striped with black-red on the sunny side; flesh white, fine-grained, mild subacid. Late autumn.

Hesper Blush. Fruit about same size as Transcendent; greenish, with red cheek; good quality. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Hewes Virginia. Rather small, round, dull red; acid. Esteemed for cider.

Hyslop. Fruit large, produced in clusters; roundish ovate; dark, rich red, covered with blue bloom; stem long and slender. Tree hardy, vigorous, spreading.

Yellow Siberian. Small, pale yellow, with light blush; valuable for preserving.

Red Siberian. Small, bright red, with a light bloom. Excellent for preserves.

Martha. Small, bright, glossy yellow,

shaded with light red; flavor mild, clear, tart; has no equal for sauce, and is fair to eat uncooked. A rapid grower and great bearer of beautiful, showy fruit. October to November.

Transcendent. This is one of the best and most beautiful Apples of its class. Fruit large for a Crab, roundish oblong, flattened at the ends; gold-yellow, striped with rich crimson, covered with a fine bloom; stem long, slender; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, slightly astringent. September and October.

Whitney. Described as large, striped, almost red when fully exposed to the sun; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, subacid. Excellent for eating and fine for canning or cider. Tree a vigorous grower. August.

PEARS.

Our stock consists principally of kinds that have been tested in various localities, and that succeed almost uniformly as orchard varieties. Great care has been taken to include only those of excellent quality.

With good cultivation Standard Pears will come into profit as soon as apple trees, many varieties much earlier. Thrifty trees from 4 to 6 feet high are most desirable. The Pear will adapt itself to a variety of soils, but the best is a strong, deep loam, well underdrained. In no case should it be planted on damp soils, unless prepared so that no water will remain on the surface at any time during the year. Unlike any other fruit, Pears should be gathered from ten days to two weeks before fully ripe, and carefully spread on shelves in a cool room to ripen. They are much finer in flavor when thus treated than when ripened in the open air.

Winter varieties should remain on the trees till the first frost, then be gathered, wrapped separately in paper, and packed in kegs or small boxes in a cool room, free from frost. About two weeks before they fully mature, they should be moved to a warm room, as they thus have much more flavor than when left to ripen in too cold an apartment. Care should be taken to keep them covered, to prevent shriveling.

Dwarf Pears are valuable for early fruiting, and those who have limited grounds by planting Dwarfs can economically grow a number of sorts on a small piece of land. With a careful selection of varieties, good cultivation and proper pruning, they are frequently highly remunerative. The following kinds succeed well in almost every locality: Doyenne d'Ete, Osband's Summer, Buffum, Belle Lucrative, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Anjou, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Lawrence, Vicar of Winkfield. These furnish a regular succession as to time of ripening, from the earliest to the latest, and include sorts of superior quality. Dwarfs are budded on the Angers quince. Varieties marked (Q) succeed well as dwarfs.

All the following varieties do well on the Pear root as standards :

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett. Large, clear yellow; juicy, melting, of delicious, highly perfumed flavor. Remarkable for early and abundant bearing. Aug. and Sept. (Q.)

Giffard. Medium size, of handsome appearance and excellent quality. Tree a free grower, both as standard and dwarf. Ripens in August. (Q)

Brandywine. A native of Chester county. Of very great promise, and has become quite popular wherever introduced. Above medium; yellowish green and russet; juicy and melting, fine flavor. August and September.

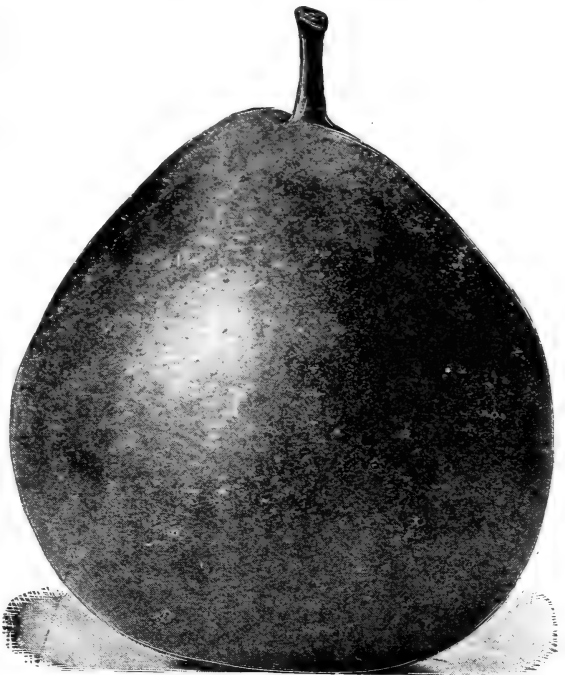
Clapp's Favorite. Fruit large, uneven; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, buttery, rich, sweet, vinous, slightly perfumed. Resembles the Bartlett, and ripens a few days earlier. August and September. (Q.)

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; clear yellow, shaded with red; juicy, sugary and rich; one of the best early Pears for dwarfing, and very fine in its season. Ripens here the middle of July. (Q.)

Koonce. A new variety highly recommended. Of medium size, yellow, with bright carmine blush; quality good; not inclined to rot at the core immaturely. Very vigorous and an early bearer. June and July.

Lawson, or Comet. A vigorous, up-

right grower, and productive, early bearer. Large, roundish pyriform; bright yellow, nearly covered with vermillion; quality fair to good. A good shipper and profitable for market. Ripens with Doyenne d'Ete.



Koonce.

SUMMER PEARS, continued.

LeConte. Fruit large, smooth, pale yellow; quality good; ripens about two weeks before Bartlett. Tree of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; so far free from blight; prolific; is extremely popular south.

Manning's Elizabeth. Of medium size; bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting. Most delicious. August.

Osband's Summer. Of medium size; clear yellow, with red cheek; a fair grower, and a good and regular bearer. August.

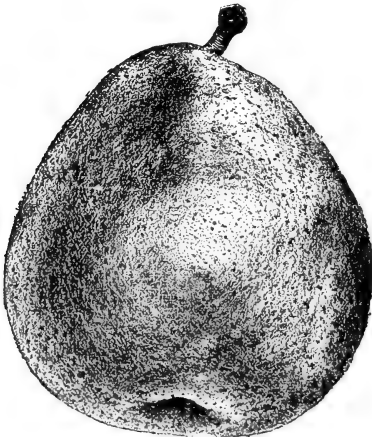
Wilder. One of the earliest to ripen; a good keeper and shipper. Fruit small to medium, bell-shaped, smooth; pale yellow, with shading of brownish carmine; core small; flesh pale, whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender, subacid sprightly, very good.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Anjou. Large; light green, shaded with dull crimson; rich, melting, vinous. A fine, vigorous grower, both on Pear and quince; productive. October and November.

Belle Lucrative. Of medium size, yellowish green; melting and fine; good grower and bearer; first-class in all respects. September and October.

Buffum. Medium size; yellow, shaded with reddish brown and russet; buttery and excellent. A first-class orchard Pear in almost all localities. Tree stout and upright. (Q.)



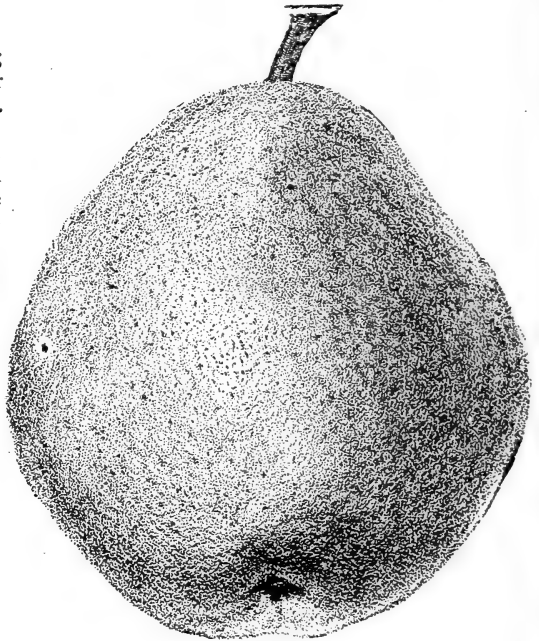
Anjou.

Clairgeau. Very large, sometimes weighing 20 ounces; cinnamon-russet, with reddish cheek; melting, juicy, sprightly; a splendid variety. October.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, often weighing over a pound; greenish

yellow, with some russet; very juicy, rich and excellent; does best on quince. October.

Flemish Beauty. Large, greenish yellow, with some russet; melting, sweet and rich; bears early and abundantly; must be gathered early. Tree grows well, both on Pear and quince. Last of September.



Garber.

Garber. Tree an upright grower, with heavy, dark green, glittering foliage, which is nearly or quite free from blight. Fruit is as yellow as an orange; larger than Kieffer, better in quality, and four weeks earlier.

Howell. Large; clear yellow; quality fine; vigorous. September. (Q.)

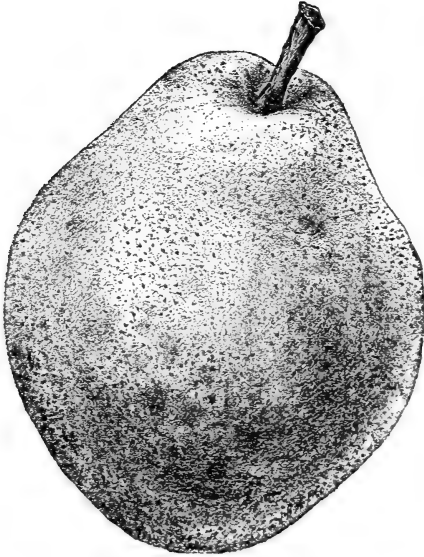
Kieffer. Large; deep yellow; flesh white, coarse, juicy and sweet; quality variable. Excellent for canning and a most profitable market variety, ripening, as it does, after most reliable Pears are gone. Immensely productive and vigorous, and comes into bearing very young.

Louise Bonne. Large, pale green; very juicy and melting, with a rich, excellent flavor; one of the finest on quince. September and October. (Q.)

Seckel. Small; yellowish, with a dull red cheek; in quality the best Pear known. Tree a moderate grower, forming compact, round head; does well either as standard or dwarf. September and October. (Q.)

Sheldon. Medium to large; yellow, russet and red; melting, rich and of

most delicious flavor; tree vigorous and handsome; a very excellent variety. October.



Kieffer Pear. (See opposite page.)

Vermont Beauty. This most desirable of all dessert Pears is a hardy and vigorous grower, and almost entirely free from leaf-blight. It nearly equals Seckel in quality, is much handsomer, very pro-

lific and a good keeper. The fruit is full medium size, yellow, with bright carmine blush. Middle of October.

Worden-Seckel. A seedling of Seckel, which it resembles in quality and flavor, and surpasses in size and beauty. More juicy than Seckel and equally delicious. Tree very hardy, productive and free from disease. A strong, upright grower, worthy of trial.

WINTER PEARS.

Lawrence. Rather large, yellow; very rich and high-flavored. Tree hardy and very productive. The most desirable of all winter Pears. Dec. and Jan. (Q.)

Vicar of Winkfield. Pale yellow, with brownish cheek; generally juicy, with a good, sprightly flavor. November to January. (Q.)

Rutter. Fruit medium to large, nearly globular; skin rough, greenish yellow; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous, good. An early and abundant bearer. October and November.

Mount Vernon. Medium to large; skin yellow, with a cinnamon russet; juicy, melting, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous, bears early. November to January.

QUINCES.

The Quince needs frequent cultivation and a top dressing of manure annually. A peck of leached ashes heaped around the trees is a valuable assistant in preventing borers from injuring the roots. Plant trees from 10 to 12 feet apart.

Orange, or Apple. Large, orange-shaped, of excellent flavor; one of the finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young, and are very productive.

Champion. The tree is a strong, free grower, and usually comes in bearing the second or third year; very productive. Flesh cooks very tender, and is free from the hard spots or cores found in other varieties. Fruits large, equal to Orange in flavor. Ripens about two weeks later, and keeps till February. Usually called the best of Quinces.

Meech's Prolific. Fruit large—80 Quinces of the largest size have made a bushel; very handsome and attractive, of delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; cooks as tender as a peach. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.



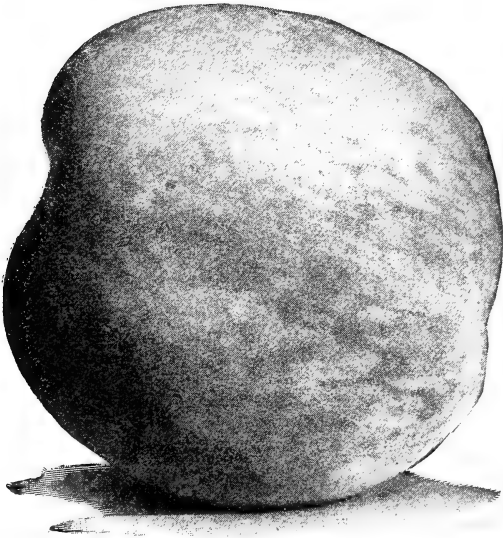
Champion Quince.

PEACH TREES.

For orchard cultivation the trees should be planted 20 feet apart, the fruit being much finer and more highly colored when room is given for the sun to reach it; it will sell for an advanced price over the same varieties ripened in the shade. The trees should be headed low, early in the spring after transplanting, by removing all the branches that start to grow except those that are necessary to form the head of the tree; the remaining branches thus grow stronger, and are much more able to bear the weight of the fruit.

A troublesome enemy of the Peach tree is the worm that works in the roots. Its presence is indicated by the oozing out of thick gum. Insects deposit their eggs in the bark of the trees at the surface of the soil. This is done during July and August. In June the soil should be hilled up around the trees about 12 inches. In September the soil should be removed, and the small worms from the eggs deposited will be easily found and destroyed.

We fully appreciate the importance of budding Peach trees from healthy stock, and growing the plants for budding from seed raised from healthy trees from districts not infected with disease. We have discarded those varieties which do not combine all the qualities of a profitable market fruit.



Triumph.

EXTRA EARLY.

Triumph. Tree vigorous, very productive; fruit medium to large, round. Skin yellow with rich, red blush all over the sunny side; flesh yellow; ripens up all at once, and evenly, clear to the pit; freestone. A good keeper and shipper; in quality superior to anything that ripens near its season.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Alexander. One of the best of the extra early Peaches. Of medium size, dark crimson, almost purplish next the sun; flesh juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripe two weeks before Hale's Early. Middle of July.

Amsden's June. Fruit medium, dark red on sunny side; flesh greenish white, juicy, melting and delicious; two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

Schumaker. Fruit medium to large, deep rich red; flesh white, very sweet, juicy and melting; a good shipper; stone very small for so large a Peach; ripens a few days before Alexander. Freestone.

Early Canada. Originated in the Province of Ontario; of medium size, good quality and handsome appearance. One of the earliest varieties, and nearer freestone than most of the early sorts.

Waterloo. Of medium size, but excellent quality; flesh white; skin greenish white, purplish red in the sun; tree healthy, vigorous, prolific; ripens about a week before Hale's Early.

THIRD RIPENING.

Early Rivers. Large; pale straw-color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with rich, racy flavor; ripens four days before Hale's Early.

Champion. Bears full crops when all other varieties fail, proving itself one of the hardest Peaches known. It is also remarkable for size and good quality; skin is of a rich, creamy white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy white, firm, sweet, rich and juicy, a perfect freestone; ripens with Early Rivers.

Waddell. Mr. Waddell, the originator, writes of this Peach: "The blossoms were frozen stiff one year and yet it bore a crop of fruit when other varieties were all killed. The fruit is medium to large, oblong, rich creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side, often covering two-thirds of the Peach. Flesh fine, rich, sweet; freestone; almost as large as Old-mixon." J. H. Hale says of it: "It is the largest, most beautiful, finest flavored, best shipping and longest keeping Peach of its season yet tested."

Hale Early. A beautiful Peach, and when well ripened of superior quality; it rots in some localities.

FOURTH RIPENING.

Carman. J. H. Hale's description is: "Large, oblong, resembling Elberta; the best flavored early Peach known. The skin is tough, making it just the Peach to ship a long distance."

Troth Early. Still necessary to a regular succession, and being a good shipping fruit for an early variety, it must retain an important place.

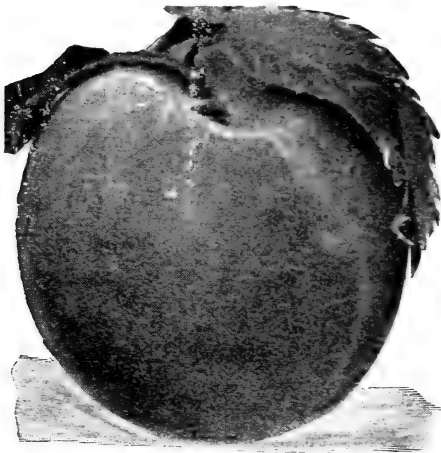
Yellow St. John. Nearly equal to Early Crawford; more productive, and comes in as Hale's is going out; free.

Hynes' Surprise. Of medium size, white, with bright red cheek; flesh juicy, of excellent quality. Ripens just after Early Rivers. A good and handsome freestone Peach.

Foster. A large, round yellow freestone Peach, fully as large as Crawford's Early, of much better quality and more uniform in size; ripens with Early York, or a few days before Crawford's Early.

Large Early York (Honest John). Large; skin white, dotted red, with a bright red cheek; flesh nearly white, juicy, rich and excellent. Late August.

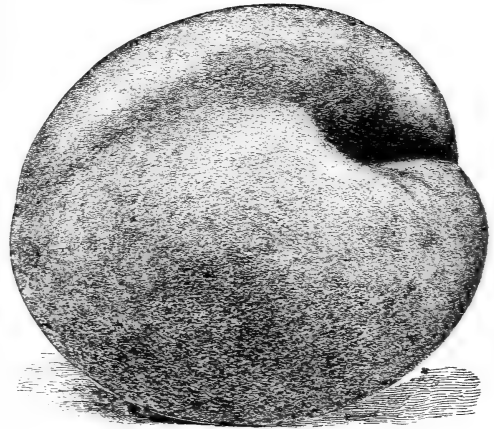
Mountain Rose. A very valuable variety of beautiful high color and fair size; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent. One of the most attractive early Peaches.



Hynes' Surprise.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent yellow-fleshed American seedling Peach. Has all the qualities desirable for a market fruit; the trees are moderate growers and very productive, so that the fruit is sometimes small, but under favorable circumstances it is large and highly colored; fills a season between Large Early York and Oldmixon Free.



Waddell. (See opposite page.)

Early Barnard. Large, deep yellow, with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; very productive in Michigan.

Elberta. An exceedingly large, high-colored yellow Peach—a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; probably the finest yellow freestone in existence, and a superb market sort. Ripens early in August.

Reed Early Golden. An improvement on Crawford Early, with which it ripens, but is much larger and handsomer, and a very reliable and heavy bearer. Where known in Delaware, whole orchards have been planted of it.

Yellow Rareripe. Large; deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

SIXTH RIPENING.

Chinese Cling. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. July to August.

Crosby (Hale Hardy, Excelsior). Of medium size, round; bright yellow, with crimson splashes and stripes, very attractive; flesh bright yellow, red at the stone, juicy, mild, subacid, rich. Ripens just before Crawford Late. Valuable principally for the unusual hardiness of its fruit buds. It is an abundant and regular bearer. It is said that in northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire it has fruited for ten consecutive years, though standard varieties have in that time only borne two or three crops.

Fitzgerald. Originated in Canada. About as large as Crawford Early; pit very small; of brilliant color; flesh rich deep golden yellow. A very good Peach. Extremely hardy.

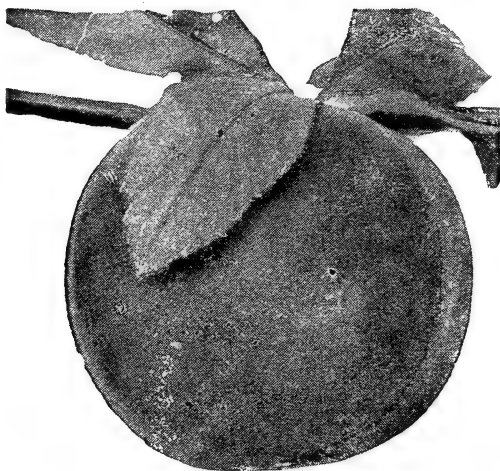
PEACHES—SIXTH RIPENING, continued.

Jacques' Rareripe. A superb yellow Peach, fully as large and as good as Crawford's Early, and ripening a week or ten days later.

Oldmixon Free. This variety has all the qualities of a superior market fruit in a great degree. It ships well, produces well and grows well; the fruit is uniformly large, of sprightly flavor and bright color.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, roundish; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with vinous flavor; a good hardy variety.

Wager. Bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail. Large, yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side. Ripens last of August; juicy and of fine flavor.



Fitzgerald. (See page 13.)

Wheatland. Fruit large to very large; quality the very best; color a deep golden yellow; tree a stout, sturdy grower. A most excellent shipper, and its showy appearance makes it a valuable market sort; freestone. Ripens between Crawford Early and Late.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Albright. A magnificent white Peach, freestone. Flesh white, juicy, sweet, melting and delicious. A very reliable and choice sort, being hardy and yielding when many others fail. It is often blush or light crimson next the sun. Last of September.

Crawford Late. Almost universally cultivated as the best of its season. As a yellow-fleshed Peach is certainly unsurpassed in quality, and holds the first rank as a profitable market fruit.

Fox Seedling. A valuable Peach, ripening at a time that makes it desirable aside from its large size, fine quality, good shipping properties and market value; white flesh; freestone; beautiful red cheek; very productive.

Globe. A Pennsylvania seedling of very large size; globular, rich golden yellow, with red blush; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, rich and luscious. An improvement on Crawford Late. Last of September.

Heath Free. Large; white; tender, juicy, with a good flavor. A good late white Peach. Last of September.

Kennett. A very desirable variety that originated in this county at Kennett Square. The fruit is large and of excellent quality; the tree is very productive. Good for late canning.

Morris White. Fruit medium size, oval; skin creamy white; flesh white to the stone, juicy and sweet; good for preserving. Ripens with Crawford Late.

Oldmixon Cling. Large, round; white, with red cheek; flesh pale, very rich and high-flavored; one of the best and most desirable.

Red-Cheeked Melocoton. A famous old variety. Fruit large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich, vinous; productive. Freestone.

Stevens Rareripe. Large; white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, of high quality. Freestone. Begins to ripen with the last of the late Crawfords, and continues from three to four weeks. Hardy; a heavy and regular bearer.

Stump the World. Very large; creamy white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high-flavored; very productive. One of the best market varieties.

Susquehanna. Very large; orange-yellow, almost covered with red; flesh yellow, with high flavor; freestone. One of the finest of our large Peaches.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Beer's Smock. One of the most profitable market varieties, especially for the northern section of the Peach-growing district. Fruit yellow, mottled with red, large, second in quality; an enormous bearer, and excels as a shipping fruit. Tree very hardy; a strong grower.

Brandywine. A Peach resembling Crawford Late, but later, coming in with or a few days earlier than the Smock. Fully as large as Crawford Late, yellow, and a freestone. Found profitable in some sections.

Chair's Choice. Originated in Anne Arundel county, Md. A fine yellow freestone of rich color and splendid flavor; excellent for canning. Ripens between Crawford Late and Smock. Popular wherever fruited.

Hill's Chili. Fruit rather large, oblong; skin woolly, dull yellow; flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; stone small. Tree very productive and hardy. First of October.

Lord Palmerston. A magnificent late Peach. Single specimens have measured 12 inches around and weighed over a pound. Beautiful creamy white, with a blush cheek; flesh rich and firm, but melting.

Sener. Large; yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, deep pink around the stone, sweet, rich and very juicy. Freestone.

NINTH RIPENING.

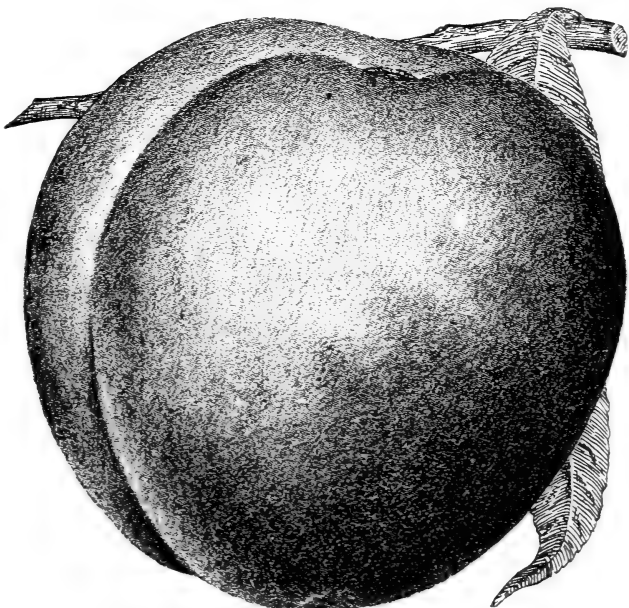
Ford's Late. Large; skin and flesh white; very sweet, solid and fine in texture. Tree very vigorous and unusually productive, so much so that both tree and fruit should be thinned.

Salway. Large; skin bright yellow, beautifully mottled with red; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, and very good. Tree hardy; profuse bearer. Late, ripening after Smock.

Wonderful. Large to very large, best specimens from crowded trees measuring 11 inches in circumference and weighing as many ounces; very regular and uniform in size and shape; richest golden yellow, overspread with vivid carmine. Ripe in central New Jersey the second

week in October, and keeps three weeks after it is gathered.

Wilkins, or Ringgold Mammoth Cling. A white-fleshed clingstone that ripens with Late Heath, but is almost double its size, and should be planted instead.



Elberta. (See page 13)

ORNAMENTAL PEACHES.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. This forms a pretty little tree about 5 feet high, and produces abundant crops of fruit; its dark green leaves are retained quite late, and add much to its beauty. Fruit above medium size, of a beautiful yellow color, with a rich and mottled skin.

Pyramidal, or Poplar. A tall, columnar variety, very distinct and attractive in habit. Fruit reasonably good.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine is only an accidental variety of the peach, with a smooth, thin skin, like a plum. It requires the same soil and culture as the peach, and the same attention as the plum and apricot, to protect it from the curculio. Fruit wax-like, and one of the most exquisite of all fruits for the dessert. Plant trees 12 to 16 feet apart.

Boston. The largest of the Nectarines. Bright yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant, though not rich. Early September.

Early Newington. Large; pale green, nearly covered with blotches of red; juicy, rich and sweet. Probably the best clingstone Nectarine.

Elruge. Of medium size; pale green, with a deep violet cheek in the sun; melting, very juicy, with a rich, high flavor. First of September.

Pitmaston's Orange. Large; yellow, with red cheek; quality good. Late August. Fine in appearance and flavor.

PLUMS.

A heavy soil is required for the successful growth of the Plum. The total destruction of this fruit by the curculio beetle has greatly discouraged its cultivation. Crops may be secured by spraying the trees with Paris green at the rate of one-half pound to 200 gallons of water. The solution should be applied soon after the fruit is formed, and repeated at least once a week until about the middle of June. Another very effective plan is to jar the trees with a sharp stroke of a wooden mallet, carefully padded, to prevent bruising the bark. A blanket must be spread under the tree to catch the insects, and it is also advisable to destroy all the fruit that falls. A light frame covered with muslin, shaped like an inverted umbrella, is most convenient for this work. During 1896 one of the great Georgia fruit-growers found it paid to systematically jar his hundred thousand trees twice a week for six weeks.

Bradshaw. Very large; dark violet-red; juicy and good; tree vigorous and very productive. July.

Goe Golden Drop. Very large; light yellow; rather firm, rich, sweet and good; adheres to the stone; tree moderately vigorous and productive. A valuable late variety. Last of September.

General Hand. Very large, roundish oval; deep yellow, handsome, coarse, moderately juicy, sweet and good; parts freely from the stone; tree very vigorous and productive. First of September.

German Prune Fruit large; dark purple, with blue bloom; flesh firm,

sweet, pleasant; a very valuable fruit, bearing enormous crops. September.

Gueii. Very large; dark purple; hardy and productive; is becoming very popular in the Plum-growing region on the Hudson. Late September.

Imperial Gage (Flushing Gage, Prince Imperial Gage). Large, oval, greenish, juicy, melting, sweet, rich, sprightly and agreeable; parts from stone; tree vigorous, productive. One of the best Plums; valuable for market. August 15.

Lombard. Of medium size; skin delicate violet, dotted thick red; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant. One of the hardiest, most productive and valuable Plums. Succeeds well everywhere, even on light soils. August.

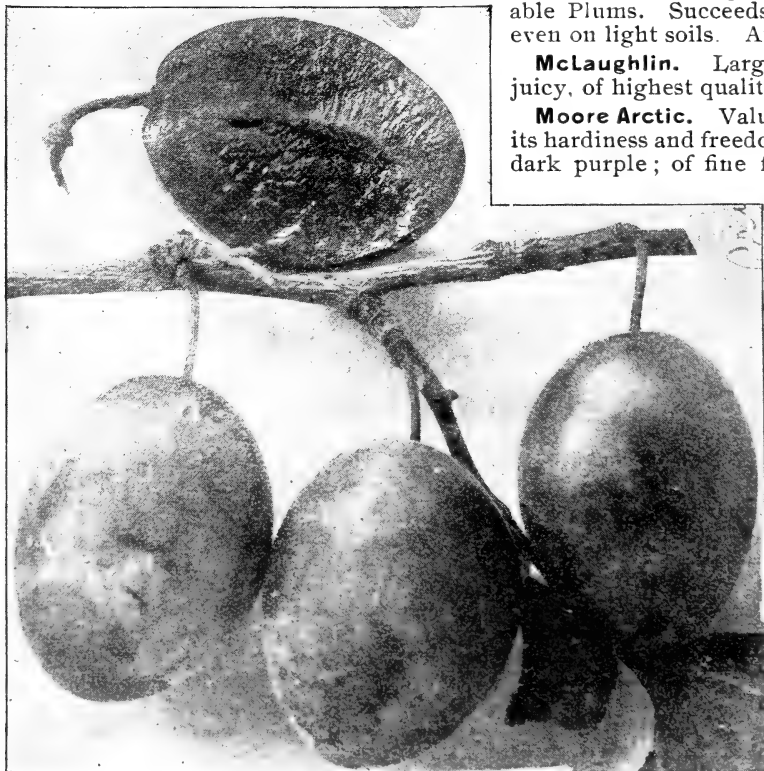
McLaughlin. Large, yellow, firm, juicy, of highest quality. August.

Moore Arctic. Valuable on account of its hardiness and freedom from curculios; dark purple; of fine flavor. A prolific bearer.

Pond's Seedling. Very large, oval; reddish violet; a little coarse, very juicy and sugary; tree a good grower and very productive. Sept.

Prince Engelbert. Large; deep bluish purple, with a dense bloom; flesh juicy, melting, rich; freestone. Late August.

Reine Claude de Bavay. Large; greenish yellow, spotted with red; flesh



German Prune.

rather firm, juicy, sugary, rich, of fine quality; adheres slightly to the stone; a vigorous grower, very productive, and a valuable addition to the late varieties. September.



Chabot.

Shipper's Pride. Fruit large, dark purple; flesh firm and of excellent quality; ripens from September 1 to 15.

Wild Goose. A native of Tennessee, of the Chickasaw type; a prolific bearer. Fruit large, red and of fair quality; bears shipping well.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This new race of Plums has created quite an interest in Plum culture. The trees begin bearing very early, and are very productive in after years. There are very many different varieties, varying in size, quality and time of ripening. The varieties we describe below we believe to be the very best. The trees are hardy and vigorous, and seem well adapted to all sections.

Abundance. Tree a strong and handsome grower, thrifty and hardy; begins bearing young, and annually produces large crops of showy fruit in the greatest profusion. Large, oblong, nearly covered with bright red, and with a heavy bloom; flesh orange-yellow, sweet, melting, rich, juicy, of excellent quality. The most popular Plum in the list. August.

Burbank. Fruit large, nearly globular, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Tree vigorous, beginning to bear at two years old. August.

Chabot (Bailey, Chase, Yellow Japan). Fruit large, spherical, inclining to conic; more or less and sometimes entirely overspread with red on greenish yellow ground; cling. A few days later than Burbank. One of the best.

Hale. Originated with Luther Burbank, of California. Bright orange, mottled with cherry red; a very handsome, large, round, conical Plum; flesh yellow; quality very good; a good keeper. Very promising. Late September.

Ogon. Trees very vigorous and quite hardy. Fruit large, roundish; bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, rich, sweet and dry; freestone. An excellent variety for canning; one of the earliest. Late July.

Prunus Pissardi (Persian Purple Plum). Foliage rich purplish red; very ornamental. Fruit bright crimson; not first quality for the table, but desirable for cooking. Very productive, and seems free from the attacks of the curculio.

Red June. Fruit medium to large; deep vermilion-red, with a handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, of good, pleasant quality; cling to half cling; pit small. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the earliest.

Satsuma. Large; purple and red, with a rich blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood-color; quality fine; pit very small. Hardy and very vigorous. August.

Wickson. Another of Burbank's introductions. Color deep red; flesh firm, dull yellow, with an aromatic flavor; an upright grower. One of the latest.



Wickson.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful of the stone fruits, resembling the plum in shape, but is downy like a peach, and partakes largely of its excellence and flavor. It requires the same management as the plum to protect it from curculio.

Acme, Shense, or Chinese Apricot. A new Apricot from northern China, given to Prof. J. L. Budd by a returned missionary. An immense grower, hardy, productive; fruit very large, a sweet, delicious freestone; yellow, with red cheek. Prof. Budd says of it: "After testing the hardiness of the tree and value of the fruit, I named it Shense. It is a fine grower, with large, handsome, thick foliage, and an early bearer of large and good fruit. In all respects it is the best hardy Apricot I know."

Breda. Below medium size; dark orange; rich, juicy, sweet, high-flavored; productive. First of August.

Early Golden. Medium, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good; vigorous grower and productive. Early in July.

Harris. Remarkable for size, beauty and productiveness. Fruit large, rich golden yellow, with a faint blush on the sunny side, of first quality, and a perfect freestone. It is an early and abundant bearer. Is as large as the best grown in California and much better in quality. First to middle of July.

Moorpark. Large; orange, brownish red in the sun; flesh quite firm, juicy, rich, luscious. One of the best Apricots. First of August.

Peach. Very large; yellow, with orange cheek; juicy, melting and rich; considered by some the best of all; very vigorous and productive.

Roman. A remarkably hardy and prolific Apricot, producing good crops where no others succeed; flesh rather dry. Late July and early August. See front cover.

Royal. Large; skin dull yellow, with orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm, juicy, free from the stone. July.

St. Ambrose. A large early Apricot, almost the size of Moorpark and earlier; deep red, of excellent quality.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

This fruit was brought to the United States by the Russian Mennonites. It has proved to be universally hardy, to bear annually and abundantly and some of the varieties produce fruit of size and flavor unequaled by European or American sorts.

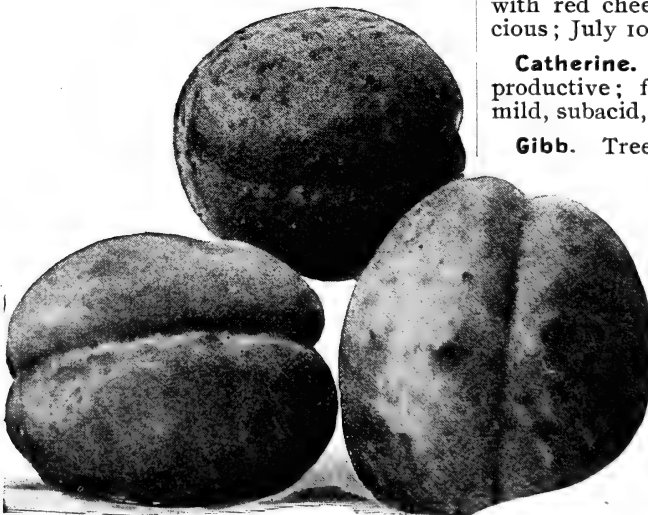
Alexander. Tree hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large, oblong, yellow, flecked with red, sweet, delicious. July 1. One of the very best.

Alexis. Tree hardy, an abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid, rich, luscious; July 10.

Catherine. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit medium size, yellow, mild, subacid, good. July 2.

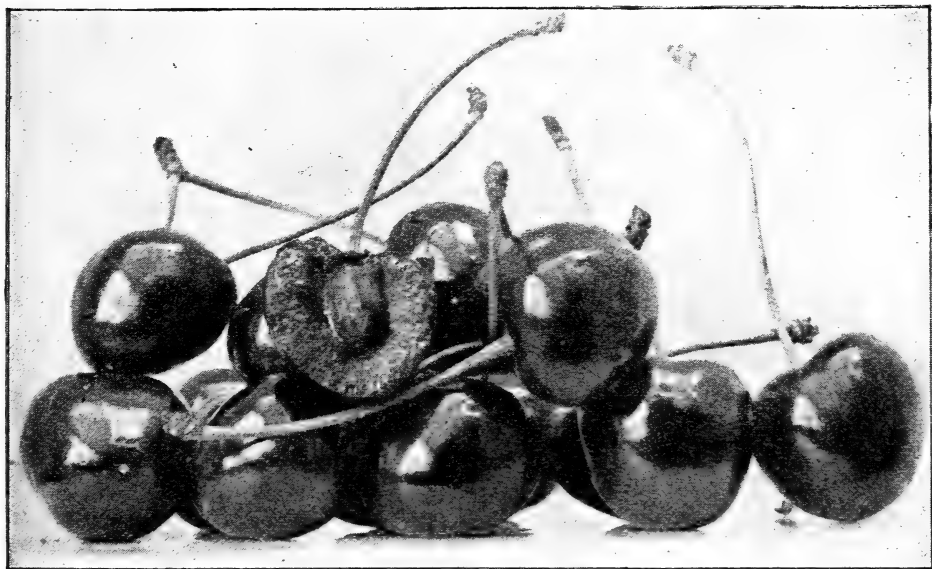
Gibb. Tree hardy and symmetrical; a good bearer; fruit medium size; yellow; subacid, rich, juicy. The best early variety; ripening with the strawberry. June 20.

Nicholas. Tree hardy; a splendid bearer; fruit medium to large, white, sweet, melting. July 10.



Harris Apricots.

Our Home-grown Apricots are far superior to the showy tasteless ones from California.



Black Eagle.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds best on a dry, sandy or gravelly loam. It will thrive in a variety of soils, but where forced to grow in wet places it soon decays and is short-lived. Should be planted from 16 to 25 feet apart.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Belle d'Orleans. Of medium size, white and pale red; tender, juicy, sweet, excellent. Vigorous, spreading grower, productive. Early June.

Bismarck. Very large, dark red, sweet, firm, juicy and rich; carries and keeps well; a strong and heavy bearer. First week in July.

Black Eagle. Large, black, tender, rich and high-flavored. Tree a rapid, stout grower, forming a dense head; a moderate bearer. Beginning of July.

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright glossy, purplish black; half-tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower and great bearer. Early June to late July.

Dikeman. The latest ripening sweet Cherry known, hence commands highest prices. Large, black and of fine quality; handsome. Very prolific, a good keeper and shipper. Originated in Michigan.

Downer's Late. Rather large, smooth, light red; very tender, juicy, rich, sweet and delicious; has a slight Mazzard taste before fully ripe. Hangs long on the tree and is not so liable to rot in wet weather as most other Cherries. Tree

hardy, vigorous, a regular and great bearer. Middle of July.

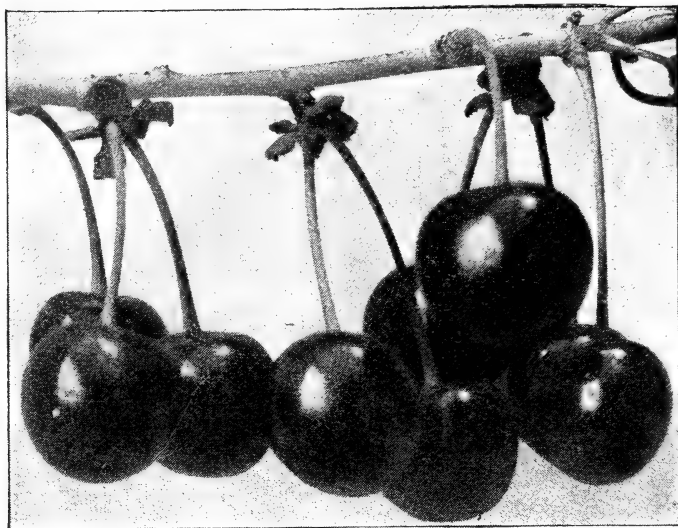
Ida. One of the hardiest Cherries known. Fruit medium to large; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red, some mottled; flesh tender, juicy, of fine quality. Tree vigorous, upright, abundant and regular bearer. Middle of June.

Elton. Large; pale yellow, spotted with red next to sun; juicy and rich. One of the best light-colored Cherries; a spreading but vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Gov. Wood. Large; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich and delicious. A strong grower and productive. Middle of June.

Ohio Beauty. Large; light colored, partly covered with red, handsome; very tender, juicy and high-flavored. Tree vigorous and very productive. Early June.

Mercer. A Heart variety; very dark red and early; very productive, good grower and hardy; larger than Black Tartarian; flavor very fine. Good shipper and commands highest prices; does not rot. The introducers claim for this variety that it is the finest Heart Cherry they have ever seen, and decidedly different from any thing before known.



English Morello.

CHERRIES, continued.

Napoleon. Large; white, with red cheek; a very firm, juicy and sweet Bigarreau Cherry of great excellence and one of the most profitable for market. First of July.

Purple Guigne. Of medium size; dark purple; juicy, tender and sweet. An indispensable early Cherry; very profitable for market; very productive. Last of May.

Schmidt Bigarreau. Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters and is of the largest size, deep black. Flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. July.

Rockport. Large; amber and light red; half-tender, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect, beautiful and productive. Last of June and first of July.

Windsor. Large; very dark; firm, solid rich and good; a vigorous, hardy tree and very prolific. Ripens latter part of July.

Yellow Spanish. Large; yellow, with some red in the sun; firm, rich and delicious. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO
CHERRIES.

Dyehouse. In hardiness and general appearance resembles Early Richmond, but is of finer quality and several days earlier; it produces very regular annual crops. Fruit medium; skin bright red, darkened in the sun; flesh soft, juicy,

tender, sprightly, subacid, rather rich. Very productive.

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginian May). Of medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid; the stone adheres to the stem with remarkable tenacity. Unsuspected for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, being uninjured by the coldest winters, when every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.

English Morello. Large; dark, purplish red; very juicy, rich and acid; a remarkably productive sort, ripening at the end of the Cherry season. This must not be confounded with the old "Common Morello," which is of very little value. First of August.

Late Duke. This fine Cherry follows the May Duke. Fruit large, obtuse, heart-shaped, rich, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly subacid. Last of July.

Louis Philippe. Large; dark red, almost black; sprightly, mild acid; stone small. July.

May Duke. Large, dark red; tender, melting, very juicy, rich and excellent; ripens a long time in succession and before fit for the table is admirably adapted for cooking. The most popular and profitable of all Duke Cherries. Tree hardy, vigorous, upright and productive. Middle of June.

Montmorency. A Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. Tree a more upright grower, equally as hardy and a heavy cropper; blooms from 7 to 10 days later than Richmond.

Olivet. A new variety of French origin. Large, globular; very shining, deep red; flesh red, tender, rich and vinous; very sweet, subacid flavor. Ripens middle of June and continues until July.

Ostheim. A native of Russia and very hardy. Tree a medium grower; fruit large, roundish oblong, very dark when ripe; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, good. Ripens quite late.

As Cherries are scarce in the markets; to have plenty one must grow them.

GRAPES.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Vigorous and productive; bunches large and quite compact; berries large, dark red and juicy. Ripens about first of October.

Brighton. In color, form of bunch and berry, resembles Catawba, combining the sprightliness of that variety with the richness and sweetness of Delaware; vine vigorous, hardy and productive. A most desirable early variety for family use.

Campbell's Early. Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination not equaled by any other Grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season. It ripens with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert qualities it is unrivaled by any of our present list of first-early market Grapes. Both cluster and berry are large, glossy black, with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

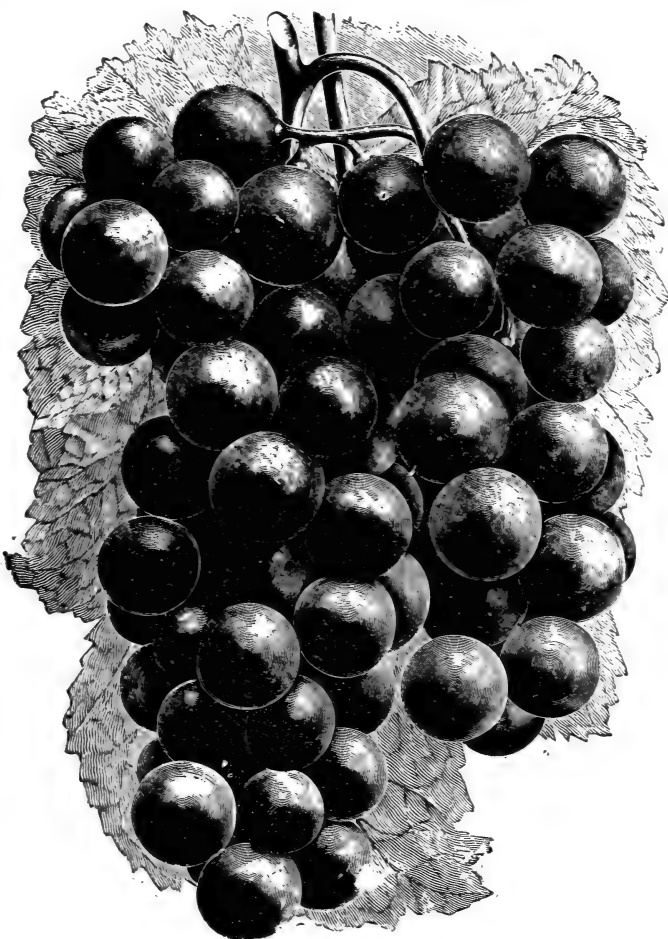
Catawba. Berries medium to large; deep red, covered with a lilac bloom; juicy, sweet and rich.

Clinton. Bunches small and very compact; berries small, black, sprightly; keeps well. One of the most rapid growers and profuse bearers.

Concord. Where the more delicate and finer varieties have utterly failed, this has produced abundant crops. Berries quite large, black; flesh moderately juicy, sweet and buttery; vine very hardy and vigorous.

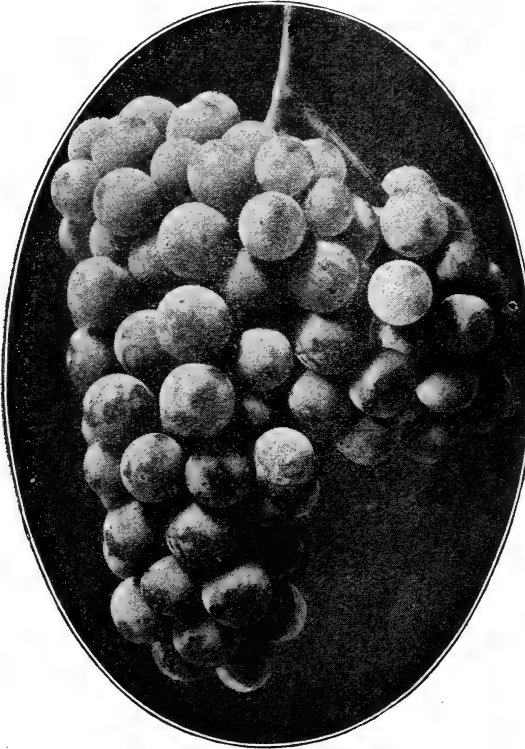
Delaware. Bunches small and compact; berries below medium size; skin thin, of a beautiful color when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy and sweet, with scarcely any pulp. It is a slender grower at first, but when it becomes old and well established it may be called a good grower. Vine very hardy and productive. The highest flavored native Grape known.

Eaton. It is described thus: "Bunch very large, compact; berries very large, round, black, covered with thick, blue bloom; the stem pulls out white, like Concord. The general appearance of the bunch and berry strongly resembles that of Moore's Early. The skin is quite as thick as the Concord's. Very juicy, with tender pulp. Not so sweet as the Concord, but has less of the native odor." The vine is universally vigorous, with large leaves, and bears well.



Campbell's Early.

Empire State. A white Grape which produces handsome clusters, ripens early, is very productive and of excellent quality. The vine is hardy and vigorous. One of the very best.



Green Mountain.

Green Mountain. Extra early, greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one or two seeds, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. Hardy, vigorous and productive.

Hartford Prolific. Bunches large, shouldered, compact; berries large, black, round; flesh sweet, juicy, with acidity in the pulp; very early; wonderfully productive and vigorous.

Lady Washington. "Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berries medium to large, round, deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun; flesh soft, tender, juicy and very good. Ripens with Concord."

Martha. A light-colored seedling of the Concord. Bunches rather loose, shouldered; berries large, round, pale yellow, sweet and juicy; vine hardy, healthy and vigorous.

Moore's Diamond. Delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully

ripe; juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a soft, tender pulp; bunch and berry of medium size and moderately compact; hardy and a strong grower.

Moore's Early. One of the best early Grapes. A seedling of Concord and as vigorous and hardy as its parent, ripening 10 days or two weeks earlier. Bunch large; berry large, round, black, with a blue bloom; quality good.

Niagara. White. Bunch large, handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin, but tough; flesh sweet and of good quality; good shipper; a vigorous grower and very productive. Medium early.

Pocklington. A seedling of Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage; strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage. Called a white Grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy, sweet to the center. Bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, very large, thickly set. Ripens after Concord.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Dark red; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, skin thick and firm; flesh very sweet, tender, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, healthy, ripens earlier than Concord when not permitted to overbear.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Bunch and berry very large; skin moderately thin; pulp soft; flavor sprightly, sweet and agreeable; ripens early.

Worden (Worden's Seedling). Bunches handsome, large, double shouldered; berries large, sweet. Being 10 days earlier than Concord, it ripens well in cold localities.



Moore's Early.

STRAWBERRIES.

In preparing the soil for Strawberries, the most essential point to be observed is to have the ground dug or trenched deeply. Moderately rich soil is sufficient for the healthy growth of the plants. The earlier they are planted in the spring the better. Keep the roots from being dried by wind or sun. To produce large berries, the runners must be pinched off, thereby throwing the strength of the plant into the fruit.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized and to obtain fruit.

Bismarck. A seedling of Bubach that resembles it in every way, but makes plants much more freely; fruit as large, of better shape, bright scarlet, with no green tips, very firm, of good flavor; a good shipper. Needs a good strong soil to perfect the heavy crop of berries. Season medium to late.

Brandywine. It has a perfect blossom and its fruit colors all over. The berries are very large, nearly always of regular, conical form; color bright glossy red; flesh firm and of very excellent quality. One of the best late sorts.

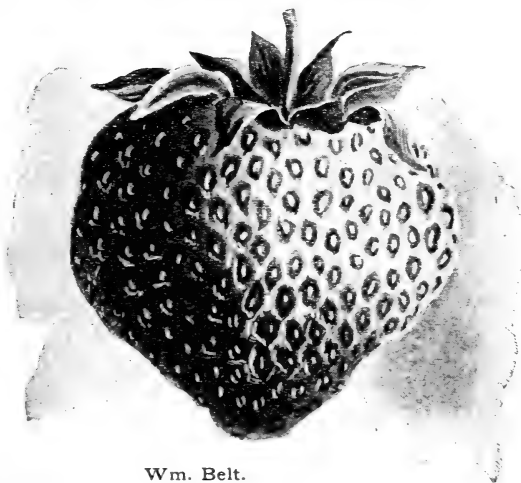
Bubach (P). A very great favorite. The plant is large, dark green and an enormous bearer. Fruit very large, bright red and ripens all over; of roundish or conical form, sometimes uneven on the surface.

Crescent (P). A very productive berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. The berries are of medium size, rather tart, excellent for nearby market. Fruit colors on all sides at once; a great cropper; early.

Cumberland. On heavy soil a very profitable variety for a near market, by reason of its great productiveness. The plant is an excellent grower, and has clean, healthy foliage. Berries are large, long, with rounded apex, of bright, glossy crimson; good quality, but not sufficiently firm for distant shipment. Early and popular.



Brandywine.



Wm. Belt.

Gandy. A reliable late variety; berries bright crimson, very uniform in size and shape, large and firm; plants vigorous and healthy.

Glen Mary. Berries large to very large, often flattened; bright deep red on surface, light red to center; sweet, rich and good; season medium to late. One of the most productive and holds its size well to end of season; plant very vigorous. One of the best for home use and nearby market.

Greenville (P). The berries are large, of good quality and medium texture; color very even and fine; plant very productive, vigorous and free from rust, good grower; season medium to late.

Sharpless. Large to very large, average specimens measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches either way. Berries of good shape; clear, bright red, with smooth, shining surface; flesh firm, sweet and of first-rate quality. Plant vigorous, hardy and productive.

Wm. Belt. A well tested variety that is giving remarkable satisfaction as a large, handsome, productive berry for market or home use. Vigorous, thrifty, heavy plant, producing large crops under good common matted-row culture. Berries extra large, conical, quite uniform in shape; brilliant, glossy red; ripens all over without green tips; of good quality; carries well to market and brings highest price.

RASPBERRIES.

Many varieties that have been raised for market have proved too tender to bear transporting long distances. Several of the following sorts we can confidently recommend as profitable market varieties. Sixty bushels per acre is about a fair average yield. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows.

Columbian. A most vigorous grower; canes 10 to 15 feet in length and often over an inch in diameter, strong and woody; its roots penetrate the soil to a great depth, enabling it to resist drought. It propagates from the tips. Fruit very large, dark red, bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; of a rich, sprightly flavor.

Cumberland. A cap variety of fine size; very productive; quality good. The plant is very hardy and is a strong, vigorous grower. Ripens a little in advance of Gregg.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market. A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring 3 inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.

Golden Queen. A yellow Raspberry, seedling of the Cuthbert. It is very productive and hardy. Berry is large, of beautiful color and excellent quality; medium to late, and continues long in bearing. An excellent garden berry.

Gregg. This is a dark purple berry, very large, early; crop ripens in about two weeks—an advantage to the market grower; canes hardy, fruit of good quality; an enormous bearer; propagates from tips.

Japanese (Wineberry). Ornamental both in fruit and plant. Canes covered with purplish red hairs; leaves dark green, silvery gray beneath. Fruits in large clusters and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of bur, which is covered with purplish red hairs. These gradually open and turn back, exposing beautiful wine-colored fruit of medium size, brisk subacid, retaining flavor when cooked; highly esteemed for canning, preserves, jellies, etc.


Kansas. A strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Berries size of Gregg's, of better color, jet black, almost free from bloom, firm, of best quality, handsome; brings highest price in market. Early.

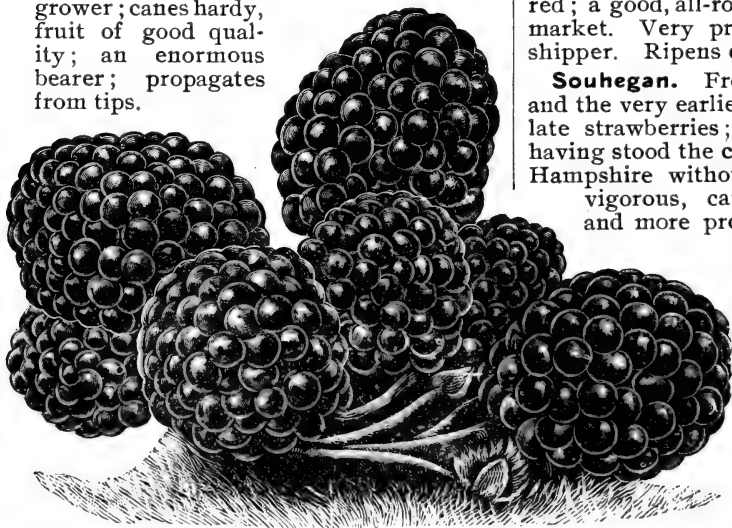
Logan Berry. This is a supposed cross between the blackberry and raspberry. Bush somewhat trailing in growth, very vigorous. Berry red, the size and shape of a Wilson blackberry; tastes like a red raspberry, but ripens much earlier. Altogether it is a most unique novelty.

Loudon. Plant is very hardy and vigorous, and has few thorns. Berries firm, bright red; remain on the bush longer than any others, and can be shipped long distances. Very productive; of excellent quality. Medium to very late.

Miller. Berries of medium size, bright red; a good, all-round berry for family or market. Very profitable, being a good shipper. Ripens early.

Souhegan. From New Hampshire, and the very earliest, coming in with the late strawberries; it is perfectly hardy, having stood the coldest winters in New Hampshire without protection; growth vigorous, canes branching freely, and more productive than any variety known. Color jet black, without bloom; of very best quality. The berries remain a long time after ripening without dropping or becoming soft.

 We regard the Everbearing Raspberries as not being worthy of cultivation; many sorts winter-kill.



Cumberland.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Gooseberry loves a deep, rich, rather cool soil. The plants require to be annually and rather severely pruned, to thin them out and to increase the size of fruit.

A liberal mulching of manure tends to prevent mildew, which is very liable to injure all the foreign sorts, but seldom affects the American seedlings.

In all American seedling varieties great improvements have been made by the introduction of the new sorts named below.



Pearl Gooseberry.

Downing. Medium to large, oval, greenish white. Plant vigorous, upright, very productive; excellent.

Houghton's Seedling. Vigorous, very productive and free from mildew; pale red; medium size.

Industry. An English variety, of large size and very productive; dark red in

color, of good quality. It has been found better adapted to our climate, and less liable to mildew than most of the European varieties yet introduced.

Pearl. An exceedingly prolific variety that has been well tested and ranks first in healthfulness, vigor, freedom from mildew and productiveness. Same color as Downing; seems to possess all the good points of that variety, bears a little larger fruit and is rather more prolific.

Smith's Improved. Fruit large, oval, light green when ripe, sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, extremely productive, hardy and healthy.

Triumph. Very large, yellow when perfectly ripe; very prolific and free from mildew.

CURRANTS.

The Currant has great vitality, and will give some fruit under almost total neglect, but to have the fruit in perfection, plant in rich, deep soil, and give good annual pruning and cultivation.

The pruning, if the plants are allowed to grow to stools, consists merely in removing such of the older and feebler shoots as crowd and overtax the plant. If grown as a tree, on a single stem, remove a portion of the bearing wood to increase the size and beauty of the crop, and keep all suckers from the bottom. Four feet apart each way is about the proper distance to plant.

Black Naples. Very large and black; highly esteemed for jelly.

Cherry. Fruit of largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect; short-jointed shoots.

Fay's Prolific. A justly popular variety, of large size; very productive; bears early. Fruit is bright red, of good quality, less acid than the Cherry. Valuable for market and home use.

Lee's Prolific. Earlier than Black Naples, with very large berries; larger, longer clusters and even more prolific than that prolific kind. Quality superior. Of special value for jellies and jams, and for planting at the far north.

North Star. This new Currant is of remarkably vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific; the stems of fruit, thickly set, average four inches in length. The fruit is very sweet and rich; a fine dessert fruit and unequalled for jelly. Its large, long clusters can be more rapidly picked than other kinds. It is extremely hardy.



Pomona Currant. (See page 26)

CURRANTS, continued.

Pomona. Not as large as Cherry or Fay's Prolific, but is of good size. It is a beautiful clear bright, almost transparent red, has but few and small seeds, is easily picked, and hangs a long time after being ripe. A hardy vigorous grower, exceedingly productive, and of the best quality. We do not hesitate to recommend it confidently.

Red Dutch. Small, deep red; rich acid flavor. Vigorous, upright and very productive.

To destroy the Currant worm, which affects alike both Currants and gooseberries, spray or sprinkle the bushes thoroughly with a solution of 1 ounce of white hellebore to 3 gallons of water. Do this on the first appearance of the worms, and repeat with each subsequent appearance.

Versailles. Very large, long red bunches of great beauty and excellent quality. Very productive.

Victoria. Large in bunch and berry; bright red, productive, and a fine grower.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white; sweet, or a very mild acid; of excellent quality, and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage; very productive, and a most delicious and delicate table fruit, of great beauty.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant in rows 6 to 8 feet apart, and 2 to 4 feet apart in the rows. Cultivate the wide space well, and cut the tops off the tall plants, which causes them to grow strong enough to stand without support. Eighty bushels to the acre is an average yield in field culture.

Eldorado. Canes vigorous, hardy; heavy bearing. Berries large, jet black, borne in clusters, sweet, melting and pleasant, with no hard core; a good keeper.

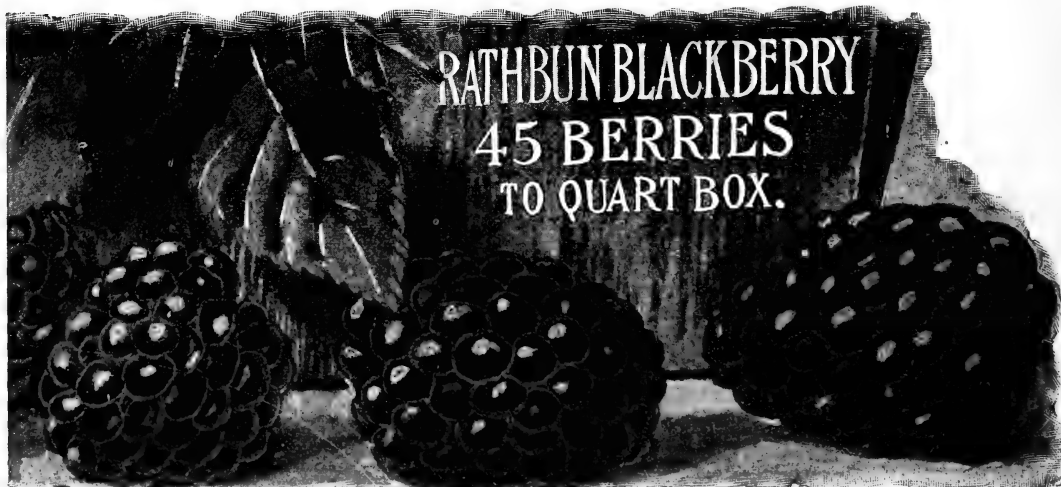
Erie. Fruit is round, of the largest size, of excellent quality, handsome, firm, and ripens between Early Harvest and Wilson's Early. The berries are unusually uniform in size and shape, there being scarcely any small or imperfect berries. It is also superior for canning. Canes very hardy and prolific.

Early Harvest. The bush is an upright grower and very productive, fruit ripening several days ahead of Wilson's Early. Although the berries are not very large, they are of uniform size, of good flavor,

and very pretty when prepared for market; they are also unusually fine for preserving, seeming to retain their flavor through this operation better than most sorts.

Kittatinny. Has the habit of continuing long in bearing, and yielding its fruit through a period of six to eight weeks. Very large and productive, and sweeter than the Lawton.

Lucretia Dewberry. Large, fine-flavored, without core; very productive. For home use it is better than any black berry. The canes are slender and trail on the ground like the common Dewberry. Train them on an A-shaped frame, or place some support, like brush, underneath to keep them from the ground.



Lawton. Very large, black, of excellent quality; very productive.

Rathbun. A strong, erect grower that roots from tips like blackcap raspberries. Particularly hardy, and a heavy bearer. Fruit sweet, of extra high flavor, very large, jet black, with small seeds. A recent introduction and very promising.

Taylor. A large fruit, melting and without core. Equally as hardy and productive as Snyder wherever tried; being much larger, a great favorite in sections where a large, hardy kind is wanted.

Wilson. Indispensable to every market grower on account of its extreme earliness, ripening its crop before peaches take the sway of the market, and out of the way in from two to three weeks, so that it does not interfere with Kittatinny or Lawton.

Wilson Junior. A seedling of Wilson; claimed to have large size, unsurpassed productiveness, fine flavor and early ripening. Probably the largest and best Early Blackberry yet introduced for localities where Wilson succeeds.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is valuable as an ornamental shade tree, and the fruit is much liked in many sections. Plant in deep, rich, sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning, and is of easy culture.

Downing's Everbearing. This very delicious variety originated from seed of *Morus multicaulis*. It has the strong, vigorous habit of that species, and produces large fruit of a dark, purplish black color. The flesh is juicy, rich, sprightly and delicious. Very productive, and ripens its fruit in succession for a long time.

Hicks' Everbearing. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid, excellent for poultry and hogs; produced during four months. The value of Mulberries as an economic food for hogs is beginning to be appreciated by farmers who have

planted large orchards for that purpose.

New American. Fruit large and of fine quality; tree rapid-growing and very hardy; it bears delicious fruit from middle of July until autumn.

Russian. Brought from southern Russia by the Mennonites; tree very hardy and a rapid grower; specimens 6 years old are 20 feet high and 6 to 8 inches in diameter; very prolific, beginning to fruit when three years old; the berries are good for dessert and fine for jellies; the leaves are the best for raising silk cocoons of the first quality.

PERSIMMON.

Our native variety has fruit similar to the plum, yellow when ripe, sweet after exposure to frost.

NUT TREES.

The development of nut culture during the last few years has been very marked. It is an industry well worthy the attention of planters. Aside from the crops, which are very profitable, most kinds make a valuable growth of timber, which would of itself pay well on the investment. On almost every farm there are places not well adapted to farming, that would suit admirably for growing nuts, and would make handsome returns.

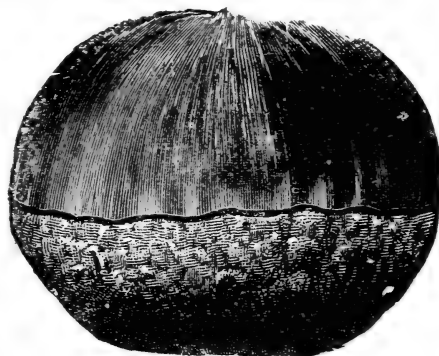
ALMOND.

Hard-Shell. A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel. Exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.

CHESTNUTS.

American Sweet. A valuable native tree, useful and ornamental. The timber is very durable and has a fine grain for an oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the Chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth. Valuable for shade and ornament as well as for its nuts.

Japan. Larger than the American; sweet and very prolific; bears early.



Japan Chestnut.

CHESTNUTS, continued.

Numbo. Very hardy and an immense bearer. Nut large and of good quality; ripens early, usually before frost, and sells at high prices. Begins bearing when quite young, and is very regular with its large crops.

Paragon. A magnificent variety. Tree vigorous, upright, a hardy and abundant bearer; nuts large and of excellent quality—three or more in a bur. Supposed to be a seedling of the Spanish. One of the most popular large nuts.

Ridgeley. Nuts large, pointed; shell dark brown. In quality this variety ranks very near, if not equal, to the best of its class.

Spanish. A hardy, handsome, rapid-growing tree; bears early and abundantly. The nuts are large and sell at a good price, though not so sweet as the American.

FILBERT.

English (Hazelnut). Of very easy culture, entirely hardy, succeeding on almost all soils; bears early and abundantly, and is one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow. The nuts are nearly round, of excellent flavor, and liked by all for dessert.

HICKORY.

Shellbark. Too well known to need description. The trees should be transplanted when small.

WALNUT.

Black. The well-known native species; hardy, prolific and valuable. The timber, in point of durability and beauty, is difficult to excel.

English. This rich and fine-flavored nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth; well worthy of cultivation.

JAPAN WALNUTS.

This species is found growing wild in northern Japan, and is hardy as an oak. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of 15 or 20, have a shell thicker than the Persian walnut, but not so thick as the black walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality. The trees grow with great vigor, need no pruning and bear young. Having an abundance of fibrous roots, they transplant safely. We have two varieties, as described below.



Japan Walnut.

Sieboldi. Oblong, like the Black Walnut, and like the Butternut in quality, but smaller, with smooth and thinner shell. Should be extensively planted.

Max cordiformis. The nuts of this variety differ from nuts of the Sieboldi, being broad-pointed and flattened, resembling the Shellbark very much in shape.

BUTTERNUT.

A rapid, lofty grower, producing large, longish nuts, with sweet kernels of good flavor.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best vegetables of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

Linnaeus. By far the best of all varieties.

ASPARAGUS.

The earliest and finest of spring vegetables. To prepare a bed, dig the ground deep, using much well-rotted manure; plant the roots six to nine inches deep, and about a foot apart in the rows.

Conover's Colossal. More generally cultivated than any other variety. The shoots are large, very tender and good.

Barr's Mammoth. Very valuable as a market variety. Its handsome light green color and large size make it very attractive, so that it sells readily at a

higher price than other varieties. It makes no shoots too small for marketing, and much time is saved in cutting and bunching.

Palmetto. Of southern origin. Very early, quite large, very prolific; even in size and good in quality.

Ornamental Department.

The difference in the aspect of a home before and after it has been planted with protecting trees, flowering shrubs and drapery of vines is an object lesson quite sufficient for the average landholder or owner of a city lot, and needs, in addition, no words of ours to point a moral. A beautiful home has much good influence.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

Plant at any time in spring after the frost is out of the ground until the foliage starts and in autumn any time after wood and foliage have ripened, until the ground freezes. Cut all bruised and broken roots off smoothly beyond the point of injury and prune back the top to correspond with the root-pruning necessary.

UPRIGHT AND WEEPING TREES.

ACER (Maple). The Maples are clean and vigorous in growth and adapt themselves to many soils. Their outlines are shapely and graceful and the foliage, in most cases, colors brilliantly before it falls.

A. dasycarpum (White or Silver Maple). Named from the shining under-surface of its leaves. A large, rapid-growing tree.

A. d. Wierii laciniatum (Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple). Very graceful and elegant in habit, with slender, drooping shoots and finely cut leaves. The strong, rapid growth of the tree can be cut back, to render it more compact, where the grounds are small.

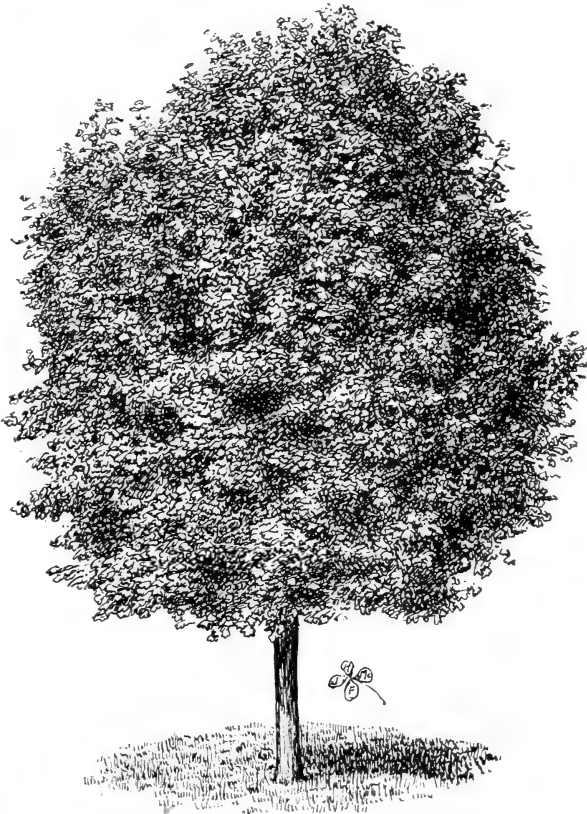
A. platanoides (Norway Maple). A large, handsome tree of vigorous growth, with broad, deep green leaves.

A. p. Schwedlerii (Schwedler's Norway Maple). Purple-Leaved Norway Maple; a new distinct, conspicuous variety, with bronze-red or purple foliage.

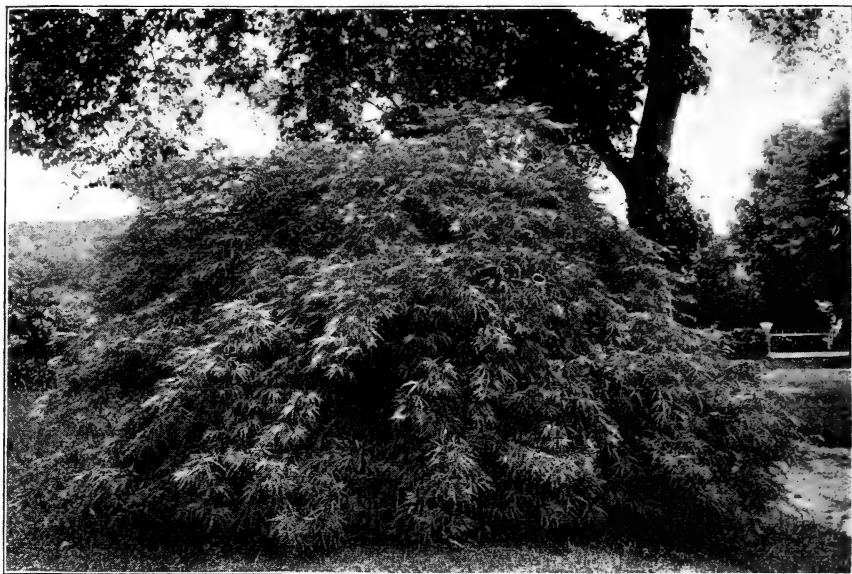
A. p. Reitenbachii. A variety with dark purple leaves in the spring, changing to a lighter color later in the season.

A. pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple). A picturesque European tree, with large, shining leaves and smooth bark of a light gray color. The growth is rapid.

A. saccharinum (Rock or Sugar Maple). A stately native American tree of noble form; fine leafage.



Norway Maple.



Japanese Maple.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

The Japan Maples are becoming more popular as they become better known. They are all of dwarf habit and are varied in their foliage. Some of them have leaves of rich bright hues and some are deeply cut. Whether planted singly or in groups they are quite effective and make a beautiful appearance.

ACER palmatum aureum (Golden Japan Maple). The leaves retain their light yellow color with little variation throughout the summer. One of the best and most effective in a group.

A. polymorphum. The most vigorous of the type; forms a small, shrubby tree with various shades of color on the young growth; foliage small, deeply lobed, changing to the most brilliant and gorgeous tints in autumn.

A. p. sanguineum (Blood-Red Japan Maple). The brightest and most constant in color of the red-leaved sorts and one of the most popular.

A. p. dissectum atropurpureum (Cut-Leaved Purple Japan Maple). Branches crimson; leaves finely cut, crimson or dark purple; very fine.

ÆSCULUS (Horse-Chestnut). Popular street and lawn trees, with round, dense heads of deep green leaves, spangled with large flower clusters in early spring.

Æ. hippocastanum (European Horse-Chestnut). Flowers in large panicles; white, with touches of red.

Æ. h. alba flore pleno. Large, white, double flowers.

Æ. h. rubicunda. A tree of medium size, with bright red, showy flowers. Very distinct and beautiful when in flower.

BETULA (Birch). The beauty of the Birches lies in their classic grace and elegance, silvery bark, light sweeping branches and airy foliage. They flourish even in the poorest soils and most exposed situations.

B. alba (White Weeping European Birch). Moderate in growth, assuming an elegant drooping habit in four or five years. One of the hardiest and most useful trees in cultivation, growing quickly and withstanding exposure well.

B. atropurpurea. Leaves a rich purple color.

B. pendula laciniata (Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch). Famed for its beauty and graceful habit. The growth is tall and slender, yet vigorous, the branches light and drooping and the leaves delicately cut.

CATALPA speciosa. The large heart-shaped leaves of the Catalpas and their showy flower panicles give them quite a tropical appearance. *C. speciosa* is of very rapid growth, flowers earlier than most other sorts, is perfectly hardy and a very handsome tree.

C. Kæmpferi (Japan). A tall variety, closely resembling the *C. bignonioides*, but is sometimes confused with *C. Bungei*.

CERASUS (Cherry). The ornamental race of Cherries grows fast in public favor as its good qualities become better known. The drooping varieties are especially pretty for small grounds.

C. avium alba plena (Double-Flowering Cherry). Clusters of white flowers, as double as little roses, covering the tree thickly in May, transforming it into an object of the greatest beauty.

C. japonica pendula (Japanese Weeping Cherry). Feathery and graceful, but strong in growth, forming a dense, drooping head; flowers white, single; fruit red; an attractive tree.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe Tree). A small hardy, native tree, of rounded outline, blooming in May and June. Flowers clustered, white, narrow-petaled, resembling bunches of pure white silken fringe or lace, drooping in a fragrant mist over the broad leaves.

CORNUS (Dogwood). The Dogwoods flower very early and their large, conspicuous flower-bracts render them showy objects among other still leafless clumps of trees and shrubs.

C. florida (White-Flowering Dogwood). Irregular and spreading in form. Involucre large, four-petaled, white. In spring, when bursting buds first cast a tinge of verdure through the landscape, its large white flowers are very showy and effective, making it very desirable.

C. f. flore rubra. A red-flowered form, which blooms when quite young and is very bright and showy. The leaves turn a magnificent crimson in autumn; the flowers are of a rosy red, shading to a lighter hue toward the edges of the petals.

C. f. pendula (Weeping Dogwood). A peculiar variety of weeping tree, making a straight, upward leader, while the side branches are gracefully pendulous. The leaves and flowers are like those of the other Dogwoods.

CYTISUS laburnum (Golden Chain). A small, handsome tree or shrub, with smooth, shining foliage and long, drooping racemes of beautiful golden yellow flowers. Blooms in June, after the grand spring inflorescence of other shrubs is over.



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch. (See page 30.)

FAGUS (Beech). Even while young the Beeches are remarkable for their beauty and with age spread into grand trees. Their leaves are light, glossy green and their habit elegant, particularly in the cut-leaved and weeping forms.

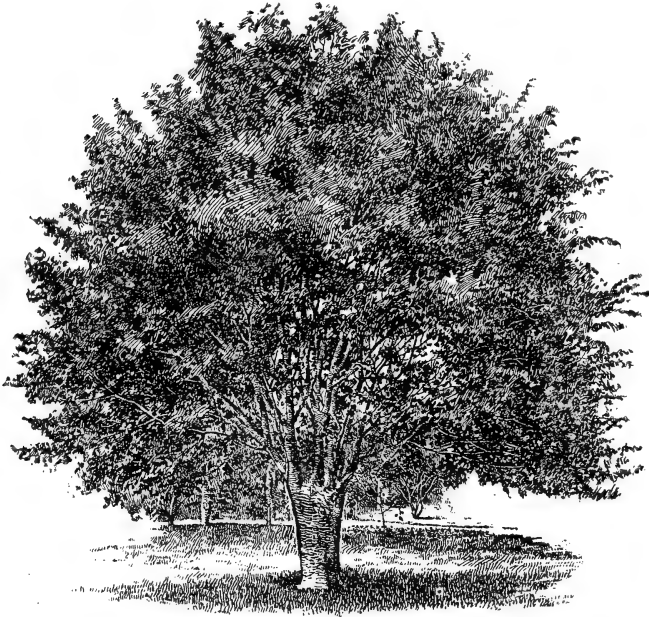
F. sylvatica (European Beech). A tall, noble tree, of slower growth and more compact form than the American; retains its foliage very late, or sometimes all winter; one of the best of the Beeches for general ornamental planting.

F. s. incisa (Cut-Leaved Beech). Light, deeply-cut foliage. Erect and free-growing; of rare beauty and excellence.

F. s. pendula. The straight trunk and the drooping, spreading branches of this tree are hidden under a veil of rich, luxuriant leafage, which invests it with wonderful grace.

F. s. purpurea Riversii (Rivers' Smooth-Leaved Purple Beech). The best of the Purple Beeches. Compact and symmetrical in shape, with leaves crimson in spring, changing to dark purple as they mature.

FRAXINUS (Ash). The Ash trees are all of rapid growth, and quickly form large specimens. They are hardy, ornamental and valuable, and



Purple Beech.

bear lateral racemes of inconspicuous greenish yellow or whitish flowers.

F. Americana (White Ash). A native tree of medium height, with broad, round head and clean trunk.

F. excelsior (European Ash). Tall and rapid-growing, with spreading head, light bark, pinnate leaves and black buds.

F. pendula (Weeping Ash). A good lawn and arbor tree; spreads fast, and requires considerable room.

HALESIA tetraptera (Silver Bell, or Snowdrop Tree). One of our prettiest small native trees. In May the branches are covered with sprays of small white, drooping bells, about an inch long.

LARIX (Larch). The Larches are slender, graceful trees, of mostly drooping habit.

L. Europæa. Rapid-growing; of elegant pyramidal habit, with small, drooping branchlets.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum, or Bilsted). Everywhere justly regarded as one of our finest American trees. The leaves are bright green, glossy and star-shaped, coloring to bright crimson in autumn. Of medium size and moderate growth.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). Another magnificent native of our forests, with large tulip-like flowers and broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves. They are tall and pyramidal in habit, and transplant best when small.

MAGNOLIA. The glossy, tropical foliage of the Magnolias, and their splendid, fragrant flower-cups, have helped to scatter the race widely wherever it will grow. All Magnolias should be transplanted early in spring, taking care to preserve the fibrous roots, and to protect them from even temporary exposure.

M. acuminata (Cucumber Magnolia). A tall tree, with creamy yellow flowers and large, cucumber-shaped fruits, which turn crimson as they ripen.

MAGNOLIA glauca (Sweet Bay). A small native tree, with shining foliage and very sweet white flowers in May.

M. macrophylla (Great-Leaved Magnolia). This is a superb variety, of medium size, bearing white flowers, purple at the base, sweet-scented, from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The leaves are very large, from 1 foot to 3 feet long and 8 to 10 inches broad, pubescent, white underneath. A very handsome hardy deciduous tree, with smooth white bark. Rare; of rich, tropical effect.

M. purpurea. Deep purple, with pink throat; a dwarf, bushy variety, that blooms at intervals all summer.

M. Soulangeana. Cup-shaped white and purple flowers, from 3 to 5 inches across.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Tree). A free-growing and somewhat straggling tree, with lanceolate leaves from 1 to 2 feet long and white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, with a slight but not altogether agreeable perfume.

MORUS TATARICA pendula (Teas' Weeping Russian Mulberry). A graceful weeping tree of recent introduction; foliage handsomely cut, glossy and green. Exceedingly hardy. A most desirable tree for small lawns or cemetery planting.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. Striking and tropical in appearance, with immense leaves 12 to 14 inches across. The flowers are soft lilac, trumpet-shaped, borne in May, of delightful fragrance. If the tree is cut down to the ground each winter, new suckers will shoot up from 6 to 10 feet high, and give a splendid tropical effect with their immense leaves.

POPULUS (Poplar). The leaves of the Poplars are glossy and abundant, and all the species grow quickly into trees of fine contour.

P. alba (White Poplar, Silver Abele, etc.). Of rapid growth and spreading habit, with large-lobed leaves, silvery underneath.

P. Bolleana. A very compact, upright grower; resembles the Lombardy. Has glossy leaves, green above and silvery beneath. The bark of this variety is of a rich green color, giving it a very striking appearance.

P. fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). The well-known lofty, spire like tree; erect and rapid in growth.

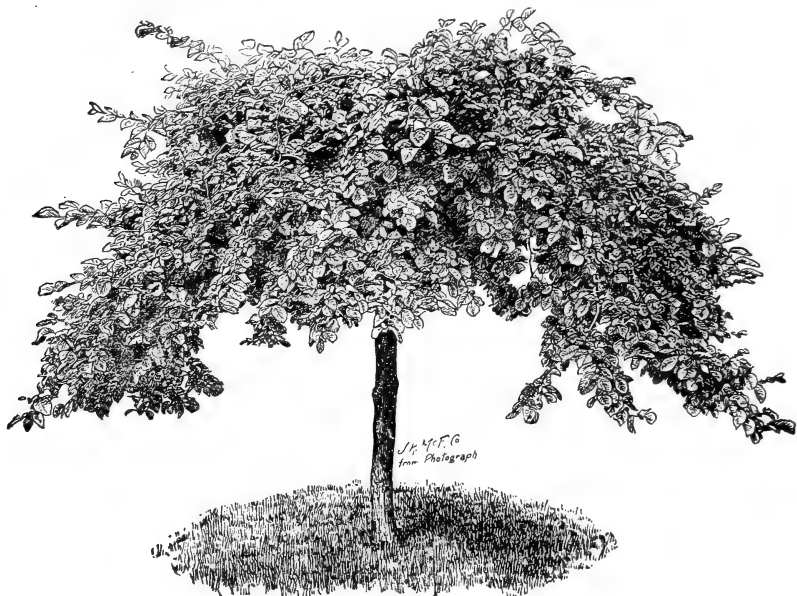
P. angulata (Carolina Poplar, Cottonwood). A fine variety of the Poplar. A rapid grower, of erect habit, with large heart-shaped leaves. It is very useful as a street tree, for which purpose it is extensively planted.

QUERCUS (Oak). A kingly race of trees—strong, rugged, towering and majestic. The loftier species are suited only to large grounds, but for small yards there are less aspiring sorts.

Q. macrocarpa (Mossy-Cup, or Bur Oak). A noble tree, of spreading form and with large, beautiful deeply lobed leaves from 4 to 15 inches long and from 2 to 4 inches broad. The cup of the acorn is fringed around the edge in an odd way.



A Young Pin Oak. (See page 34.)



Camperdown Weeping Elm.

- QUERCUS palustris** (Pin Oak). One of the quickest growing of Oaks, reaching a height of 60 feet, and forming a desirable addition to the park. Generally regarded as one of the best of the Oak family. (See illustration, page 33.)
- Q. robur** (The Royal English Oak). Well-known; spreading and slow-growing.
- Q. rubra** (Red Oak). One of the largest-leaved American species. A rapid grower, and a valuable street tree.
- SALISBURIA adiantifolia** (Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree). A rare and elegant tree, with light, fine leafage. It is of medium size, and grows fast.
- SALIX** (Willow). The Willow's soft, light masses of foliage are very effective in any bit of landscape, and the trees are of a beautiful shape, as well as hardy and rapid-growing.
- S. Babylonica** (Babylonian Weeping Willow). A large tree, covered with a mist of drooping branchlets.
- S. caprea pendula** (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). One of our finest pendulous trees. Without any pruning, the drooping branches form a handsome umbrella-shaped head.
- TILIA** (Linden, or Basswood). The Lindens grow rapidly to large size, and their rounded, luxuriant masses of foliage make them very much sought for as street and shade trees.
- T. Europæa** (European Linden). Of pyramidal form. Flowers fragrant; leaves large and dense.
- T. Americana** (American Linden or Basswood). Large cordate leaves and inconspicuous, delicately fragrant flowers.
- T. argentea** (Silver Leaved Linden). Rather smaller than the American. The leaves are downy and white on the under side.
- ULMUS** (Elm). A rival of the oak, with more stately grace, but less rugged strength and picturesqueness. Some of the newer forms of the Elm are both handsome and fantastic.
- U. Americana** (American White Elm). The noble, spreading tree of our own forests; attains great size.
- U. campestris** (English Elm). Leaves smaller than in our native Elm. The branches are sent out at right angles and the bark is darker.
- U. pendula** (Camperdown Weeping Elm). A singular weeping tree. The branches grow horizontally and downward in strangely crooked lines, but never get much higher than where grafted; usually about 5 or 6 feet. Useful to give variety on the lawn.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

ALTHÆA. See Hibiscus.

AMYGDALUS (*Double Pink and White-Flowering Almond*). Pretty dwarf shrub, with double pink or white flowers growing thickly along the stem; early-flowering. Two varieties.

AZALEA mollis. The flowers of this Azalea are large and showy and of various bright colors like the rhododendrons. The shrub is hardy, and blooms early in spring.

A. Pontica. Largely planted in beds and masses for the decoration of lawns and pleasure grounds. The shrub is from 3 to 4 feet high, the flowers gay and sweet-scented.

BERBERIS Canadensis (*American Barberry*). Native; flowers yellow, succeeded by bright red berries in the autumn.

B. purpurea. Rich purple foliage and fruit. Striking and ornamental.

B. Thunbergii. One of the most effective plants in autumn, after most other deciduous shrubs are bare. Its small, oval leaves then assume superb crimson hues and the slender branches droop beneath their load of bright red berries, which hang on till late in winter. The bush is as thorny as a gooseberry and is one of the best plants for ornamental hedges.



Azalea mollis.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (*Sweet-Scented Shrub, Carolina Allspice*). Native; hardy. Leaves large and glossy; flowers double and chocolate-colored, with a rich, quaint fragrance.

CLETHRA alnifolia (*Sweet Pepper Bush*). Low-growing; flowers in long spikes, clear white and fragrant, opening in August.

COLUTEA arborescens. A free-growing and free-flowering shrub; well adapted for extensive shrubberies.

CORNUS (*Dogwood*). Some of this species of plants are desirable for their handsome, variegated foliage, some for their showy bloom, others for their bright red bark, which greatly enlivens either the summer or winter landscape.

C. sanguinea (*Red-Branched Dogwood*). A native species with clusters of large yellow flowers; very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood-red. Shows off beautifully against the snow.

C. Sibirica (*Siberian Dogwood*). Similar to *C. sanguinea* in color of bark, but a different shade of red. Flowers white, borne in clusters. Both are very desirable for grouping.

C. Spæthi (*Golden Dogwood*). A new variety; foliage broadly margined with bright yellow.

CORYLUS avellana purpurea (*Purple-Leaved Filbert*). A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine.

DAPHNE mezereum. A small shrub, with erect branches and clusters of pink flowers, borne in March, before those of any other shrub open. A native of northern Europe. Exceedingly pretty.

DIERVILLA, or WEIGELA. The flowers of the Weigelas are large and trumpet-shaped and vary through different shades and markings from pure white to red. They bloom in June after the lilacs have gone.

D., Abel Carriere. Bright rose. A choice new variety.

D. candida. Of vigorous growth, with large, pure white flowers, produced from June until autumn.

D. rosea. A rare Chinese shrub; erect and rounded; bright rose-colored flowers.

D. r. amabilis. Large leaves and pink flowers, borne in autumn.

D. r. aurea variegata (Variegated Weigela). A neat, dwarf shrub, valuable for

the clearly defined variegation of green, yellow and pink in its leaves; very effective and useful; flowers similar to *D. rosea*, delicate rose and pink. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

D. Van Houttei. Deep crimson flowers that cover the plant.

DEUTZIA. The most beautiful and deservedly popular of all our flowering shrubs. They are hardy, of fine habit and flower profusely in the latter part of June, the racemes being long and graceful.

D. candidissima. Of recent introduction. Flowers pure white, large; very desirable.

D. crenata flore albo pleno (Double White-Flowering Deutzia).

D. crenata, Pride of Rochester. Flowers larger than the above; white and double, the outer petals being flushed with rose.

D. gracilis. A pretty dwarf form, with pure white flowers that open quite early.

D. scabra (Rough-Leaved Deutzia). Flowers white, bell-shaped, in clusters.

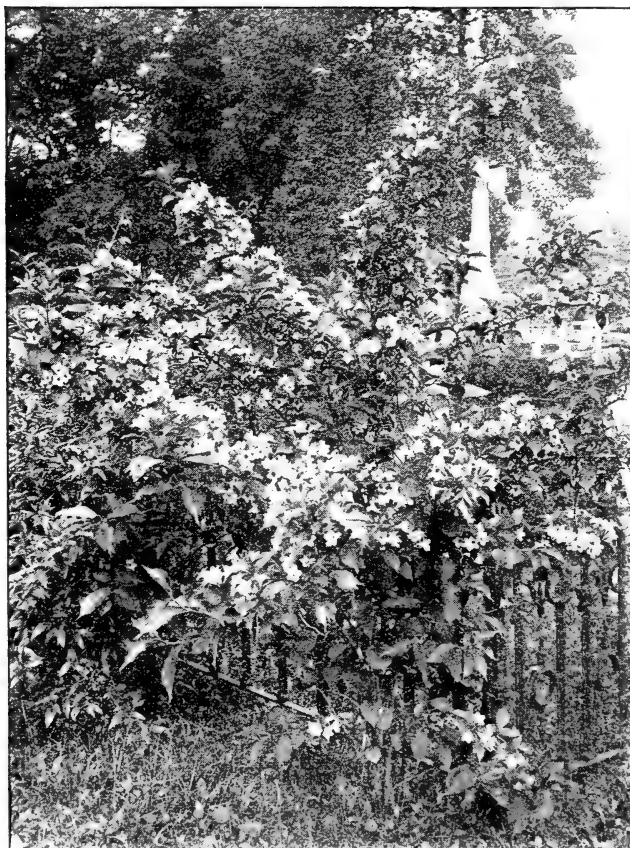
EUONYMUS (Burning Bush, Strawberry or Spindle Tree). These shrubs have crimson fruits, with scarlet arils and dark green leaves and stems. Planted against a clump of evergreens, they give brilliant effects. Three varieties—*E. Americana*, *E. atropurpurea* and *E. Europæa*.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. An elegant and as yet somewhat rare Chinese shrub, with large, pure white flowers, open in May.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). Shrubs with deep green leaves and bright yellow flowers all along the slender stems; very early-flowering. Three varieties—*F. Fortunei*, *F. suspensa* and *F. viridissima*.

HIBISCUS (Althea, or Rose of Sharon). An old and well known shrub, that blooms in autumn, when other flowers are scarce. Double and single flowers; best varieties and colors.

H. alba plena. Double white, with crimson center.



Weigela rosea.

HIBISCUS elegantissima. Double ; white, shaded with rose.

H. folio variegata. A conspicuous variegated-leaved variety. Double purple flowers ; one of the finest variegated shrubs.

H. Lady Stanley. One of the finest variegated flowering varieties.

H. Leopoldii plena. Large ; double, flesh-colored flowers, shaded with rose ; foliage laciniated.

H. speciosa. Double ; rosy pink ; very fine.

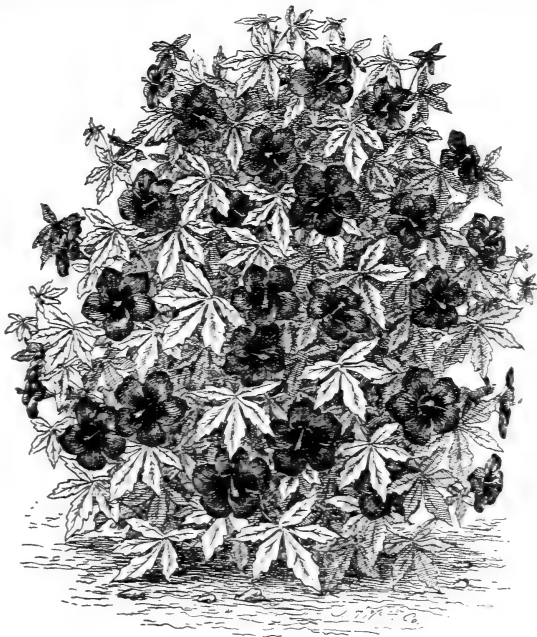
H. violacea. Large-flowered red-dish violet.

HYDRANGEA hortensis (Garden Hydrangea). Showy and well known. Flower heads large, round, bright pink, variable ; may be changed in color by mixing iron filings with the soil. Needs protection.

H. Otaksa. A dwarf variety which produces immense flowers of a pink tinge. Requires protection during the winter.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Autumn-flowering ; as hardy as an oak ; flower-heads enormous, pure white, borne in great profusion and turning to pink and remaining in perfection until late fall. One of the best hardy shrubs.

H. Thomas Hogg. Pure white ; a free bloomer of dwarf habit. A good variety for growing in pots or tubs.



Hibiscus.

ITEA Virginica. A small bush, 3 to 4 feet high, with erect spikes of white flowers in early summer.

LONICERA Ledebourii (Upright Honeysuckle). A distinct Californian variety of the Bush Honeysuckle, with red flowers in May.

L. Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Red or pinkish flowers, followed by orange-scarlet berries.

L. T. grandiflora. Large, bright red flowers, striped with white.

PAEONIA moutan (Tree Peony). Distinct from the herbaceous race, forming showy shrubs of medium size, with enormous flowers of different colors ; a strikingly effective shrub. Best varieties.

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange, or **Syringa**). All varieties of the *Syringa* flower in June after the *Weigela*. If left to develop naturally, all but the dwarf sorts would grow from 12 to 15 feet high, but can be kept in compact shape by pruning. They bear their fragrant white flowers profusely and are general favorites.

P. coronarius (Garland *Syringa*). Flowers white and highly perfumed ; very early in opening.

P. foliis aureis (Golden-Leaved *Syringa*). Leaves bright yellow all season — a pretty contrast for purple-leaved shrubs.

P. grandiflorus (Large-Flowered *Syringa*). Flowers showy, late, slightly fragrant.

PRUNUS Pissardii (Purple-Leaved Plum). An elegant, tree-like shrub, with leaves of lustrous crimson when young, changing to purple with age. The bright color is more constant than in any other shrub of its class. Flowers small, white, single, abundant in spring.

PYRUS Japonica. A very showy and popular shrub, which blooms profusely in early spring ; flowers dazzling scarlet, pink and white. Should be in every collection of shrubs ; also makes an excellent and very showy hedge.

*Spiræa Van Houttei.*

RHUS cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). So called from the cloud of purple, filmy, hair-like flowers, which cover it thickly in summer. Of spreading habit; 10 to 12 feet high.

R. glabra laciniata (Cut-Leaved Sumach). Leaves glossy and fern-like, turning to scarlet in autumn.

SPIRÆA (Meadow Sweet). Low shrubs, remarkable for their profuse blossoming and easy culture. All are of neat, rounded habit.

S. Billardii (Billard's Spirea). Flowers rose-colored, appearing in clusters for most of the summer.

S. Bumalda. Dwarf, vigorous; blooms in midsummer and autumn. Flowers rose-colored; leaves narrow.

S. callosa (Fortune's Spirea). Pink blossoms, borne in large clusters nearly all summer.

S. c. alba (Dwarf White Spirea). Free-blooming; valuable.

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden-Leaved Spirea). Conspicuous and bright in effect. Flowers white, double; leaves yellow-tinted.

S. prunifolia flore pleno (Plum-Leaved Spirea or Bridal Wreath). Flowers like double daisies, growing in long, thick wreaths. Blooms for a long time in May.

S. Reevesi (Lance-Leaved Spirea). Narrow leaves; plant covered thickly with handsome, large, round, white flower-clusters.

S. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spirea). Dwarf, early-flowering, and valued for forcing.

S. Van Houttei. Undoubtedly the best of all Spireas. In early June the plant is covered with a mass of large white flowers.

S. Watereri (Anthony Waterer Spirea). A new hardy variety from England, introduced in this country in 1894. It is of dwarf, dense habit, bearing a profusion of rose-pink flowers of a shade peculiar to itself, blooming the entire summer. We have no doubt this will prove a decided acquisition, and be found desirable either for bedding or pot-plants.

SYRINGA (Lilac). Lilacs of some sort are found in almost every garden, so that their beauty and general characteristics are well known. They bloom in May.

S. Josikea. A fine late bloomer, with bluish purple flowers; less fragrant than some others.

SYRINGA Persica (Persian Lilac). A medium-sized shrub, with small leaves and large panicles of small, fragrant, bright purple flowers.

S. P. alba. Delicate white flowers, shaded with purple.

S. villosa. A new Japanese species, which blooms two or three weeks after other Lilacs are done. Flowers in large, spreading panicles of a delicate pale lilac shade. Scarce and valuable.

S. vulgaris. The common purple Lilac.

S. v. Ludwig Spaeth. A new hybrid form introduced from Germany. The flowers and clusters are very large, fine, and dark in color.

S. v. President Grevy. A beautiful new variety, with large, double flowers in clusters 10 inches long and blue in color.

☞ Standard varieties and the best new sorts also supplied.

VIBURNUM opulus (Cranberry Tree). White flowers in summer, with attractive red berries similar to cranberries in autumn.

V. o. sterilis (American Snowball). Very beautiful and popular; flowers snowy white, borne in large balls in early summer.

V. plicatum (Japan Snowball). A new variety from north China. Of moderate growth, with handsome plicated leaves and globular heads of pure white flowers. It surpasses the old variety in several respects. Its habit is better, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

HEDGE PLANTS.

DECIDUOUS—California Privet, Japan Quince, Purple Barberry, Thunberg's Barberry.

EVERGREEN—Arborvitæ, Hemlock Spruce, Norway Spruce, Retinospora.



Hedge of California Privet.

EVERGREENS.

The constant green of the Coniferæ is the quality most valuable in them; next to it, their use as sheltering windbreaks. The prevailing color which they give to their surroundings is deep-toned, but if the bright leaved sorts, now plentiful, are planted among somber ones, they greatly enliven the effect.



Colorado Blue Spruce. (See opposite page.)

Evergreen trees and shrubs can be planted later in the season than deciduous ones. May is, perhaps, the best time for doing this work in spring; August and September are the months for autumn planting.

EVERGREEN TREES.

ABIES (Spruce). The Spruces have fine, needle-shaped leaves which clothe the twigs evenly or in ranks. They include many of our best evergreens; all are hardy, and transplant readily.

A. alba (White Spruce). Of medium size, pyramidal; leaves silver-gray.

A. balsamea (Balsam Fir). The useful common Fir, of subtle and health-giving odor; a medium-sized tree.

A. Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). The graceful common Hemlock, with delicate, dark foliage. For hedges, shelter belts and specimens.

ABIES Douglasii (Douglas' Fir). A large, conical tree, with smooth bark and light green foliage, glaucous beneath. A rapid grower, but not as hardy as some others.

A. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Tall and rapid-growing; useful for hedges, shelter-belts, etc.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). Majestic and symmetrical in form, with massive, plumy branches of dark green foliage, showing its light under surface in silvery ripples. One of the handsomest Silver Firs.

A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). A very stately, symmetrical, pyramidal tree; perfectly hardy and long-lived; the foliage is very dark green, bright and glossy even through the coldest winter.

A. pungens (*Picea pungens*; Colorado Blue Spruce). A tree of medium size, with rich steel or sage-blue tints on its glossy foliage. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all evergreens.

JUNIPERUS. This genus includes a number of trees, some of which are known as Cedars. The leaves are awl-shaped, and set in whorls.

J. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). The tree forms a tall, dense cone of silvery green.

PINUS (Pine). The hardy, robust habit of the Pine, and the soft, plume like effects produced by its long, slender leaflets, make it of great service in general planting.

P. Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Strong, spreading and rapid-growing; of especial value.

P. Mughus (Dwarf Mugho Pine). One of the best dwarf, bushy forms.

P. strobus (White, or Weymouth Pine). A beautiful native of lofty growth, but of fine shape even when small; foliage silvery green.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A native European species of Pine, with strong branches and short, stiff, bluish green foliage. Very hardy.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress). The Retinosporas are not entirely hardy, and require some protection. In habit they are extremely graceful.

R. plumosa. Dwarf, dense-growing; branchlets slender and feathery.

R. p. aurea. Gold-tipped leaves, bright all the year.

R. obtusa. A fine, large tree, with dense fan-like foliage of light green color. A native of Japan, where it reaches a height of from 70 to 100 feet.

R. squarrosa. A low, dense bush, with very short leaves of a sage-green in summer and silvery bronze tint in winter. A thickly-branched, singular, pretty and effective variety.

R. s. Veitchii (Veitch's Retinospora). A handsome, erect, glaucous tree; of medium size, striking appearance and color; valuable to add variety and contrast to a collection. Most of the Retinosporas need shearing occasionally while small, to give them a dense, symmetrical habit.

TAXUS (Yew). The small, dense leafage of the Yews makes it possible to trim them into almost any form. They are not entirely hardy.

T. baccata (English Yew). Tall-growing and thick-branched.

T. b. aurea (Golden Yew). Leaves margined with yellow.

THUJA (Western Arborvitæ). The hardy American Arborvitæ, so valuable for screens and hedges and ornamental grouping.

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). A pretty American tree, sometimes called White Cedar.

T. o. aurea (Douglas' Golden Arborvitæ). Bright yellow foliage.

T. o. compacta (Parson's Compact Arborvitæ). Of dwarf, dense, and handsome habit, growing only 3 or 4 feet high; one of the best of evergreens for cemeteries, as it is of very neat habit.

T. o. globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). Forms a natural evergreen globe or ball without any trimming; very pretty and hardy.



Retinospora squarrosa Veitchii.

THUJA occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). A choice, hardy, columnar tree that grows from 25 to 30 feet high. Very effective in artistic planting.

T. o. Sibirica (Siberian Arborvitæ). Compact, pyramidal and constant in color; of especial value for hedges and screens.

T. o. Tom Thumb. Very dwarf and rounded; well adapted to small grounds, etc.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

BUXUS (Box.) This old-time favorite is well known everywhere, and is beginning to be appreciated again. Best dwarf and tall varieties.

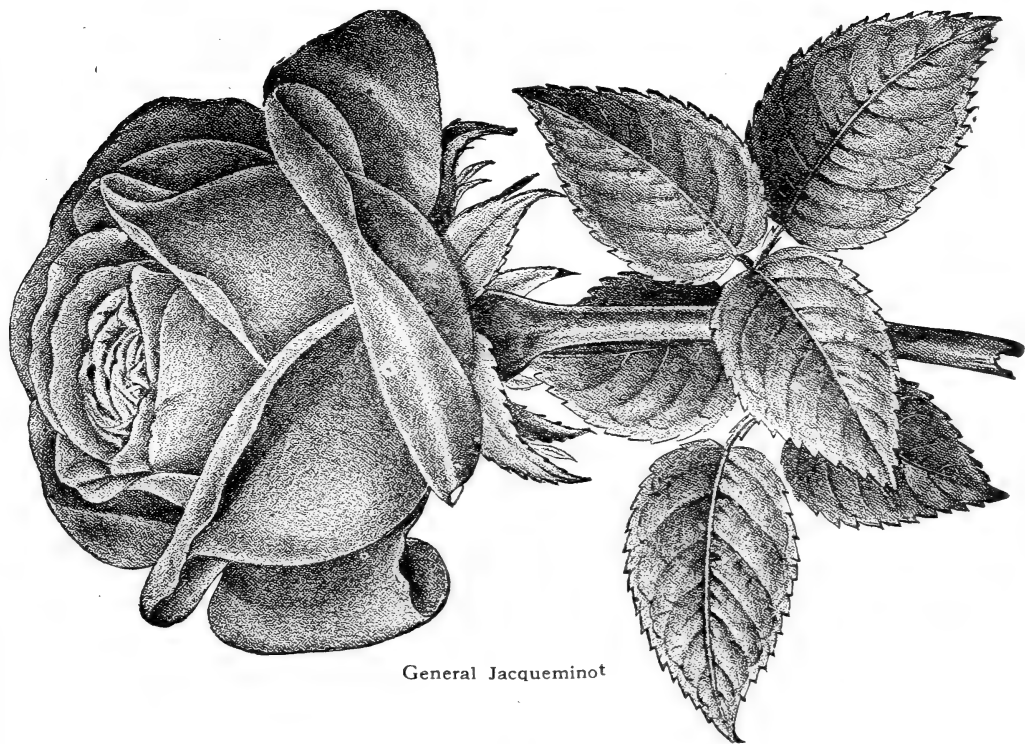
DAPHNE cneorum. A choice trailing shrub, with glossy leaves, fragrant white flowers and bright berries.

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel, Calico Bush). A very ornamental and valuable evergreen shrub; the flowers are singular and beautiful, varying from white to rose color.

RHODODENDRON (Rose Bay, Laurel). The magnificent flower-heads and dark, glossy leaves of the Rhododendrons give elegant effects in masses and groups. We offer the best varieties of **Hardy English Hybrids**, **Catawbiense Seedlings** and **Rhododendron maximum**, all of which are perfectly hardy and well suited to our climate.



A Glimpse of a Rhododendron Border.



General Jacqueminot

ROSES.

In the space-at command it is impossible to catalogue even all the better varieties of Roses. Customers may order of us any good new or old varieties, not found in the list, which they may wish.

HARDY GARDEN ROSES.

This is a favorite and entirely hardy race of Roses, not, however, perpetual in bloom, but yielding a second crop of flowers in autumn. Give them a rich, sunny situation, and prune in the weak shoots severely, leaving the stronger ones of greater length.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant crimson; a most useful Rose.

American Beauty. Rich pink, with carmine shadings; very large.

American Belle. Bright pink; a sport from American Beauty.

Anne de Diesbach. A fine old carmine Rose; very fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, beautifully cupped.

Beauty of Waltham. Rosy crimson; medium or large size, fragrant; throws out side shoots from nearly every eye.

Chas. Lefebvre. Velvety crimsoned. A splendid Rose.

Coquette des Alps. One of the finest pure white Hybrid Perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flower; pure white,

sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer.

Dinsmore. A continuous bloomer, of dwarf, compact habit. Flowers are large and very double, of a beautiful, deep crimson shade.

Earl of Dufferin. Large, full, finely formed and fragrant; deep, dark crimson.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson, large, not full, but effective; buds handsome.

General Washington. Red, shaded with crimson; large, very full, flat form; a profuse bloomer; a fine sort.

Jeannie Dickson. Rosy pink, with silver and pale yellow shadings. A new Rose of a new color.

La Reine. Bright rose; large and fragrant; crimped foliage.

Louis Van Houtte. Crimson-maroon; full, fragrant and free-blooming.

Mabel Morrison. White, tinged with blush; good form and free habit.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. A large, pink Rose, of beautiful form and tint; worthy of attention.



Bridesmaid. (See opposite page.)

Madame Plantier. A pure white, summer-blooming Rose, of good size and form; one of the best for hedges and massing.

Magna Charta. A full, globular pink Rose, with carmine shadings and delightful fragrance. Plant strong, and blooms freely.

Margaret Dickson. New; pure white, with rosy flesh center; large shell-shaped petals; beautiful.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine, large; fragrant; a strong, fine, free-blooming old Rose.

Mme. Georges Bruant. A white semi-double hybrid from *Rosa rugosa*, with long, handsome buds.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; fragrant, full and finely formed.

□ **Paul Neyron.** A very large deep pink Rose, of good form; free-blooming; desirable for the garden.

Persian Yellow. The favorite old

Austrian Rose, with small, bright yellow, nearly full flowers.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark, velvety crimson; spreading habit; one of the handsomest of Roses.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry red, finely formed; vigorous.

TEA AND OTHER EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The Everblooming Roses are tenderer than other sorts, and require more careful winter protection. They are the most fragrant and delicately beautiful of all Roses, excelling as cut-flowers.

Agrippina (Bengal). Rich, deep crimson; fine in bud and moderately full; valuable for bedding.

Bride. Pure white; large, beautifully formed; fragrant; free-blooming; admirably adapted for forcing.

Bridesmaid. A sport from *Mermet*, and considered a better Rose because of its deeper, clearer pink and its constancy of color.

Catherine Mermet. One of the finest forcing Teas. Soft, silvery flesh color; large, full and well-formed; fragrant; very beautiful in bud.

Etoile de Lyon. A beautiful light yellow Rose, similar to *Perle des Jardins* in size, form and fullness.

Gloire de Dijon. Usually trained as a climbing Rose. Flowers large and globular; a glowing combination of salmon, orange and buff. A very useful Rose; probably the hardiest Tea.

Hermosa (Bourbon). Bright rose-colored flowers, of medium size; constant bloomer; bushy habit.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A superb white Rose, of almost perfect form in flower and bud; large, full and double. The fragrance is distinct and rich; the plant strong, with handsome foliage and a continual show of blossoms.

Lamarque (Noisette). A beautiful climbing Rose for the conservatory or south. Flowers white, sulphur center, very full, in clusters.

La Princess Vera. An excellent variety for general planting; flowers very double and full; color pale rose, changing to salmon-rose, shaded with carmine.

Mad. Hoste. Straw-white to canary yellow; flowers large and full, on stiff stems, each petal bordered with bright rose, like a tulip; vigorous and a most abundant bloomer.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. Pure white, tinted with rose; large, handsome flowers; very fragrant and beautiful.

Mad. Lambard. A first-class Rose for garden planting or pot culture; habit of growth is vigorous; very free bloomer. A beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine. Very sweet-scented.

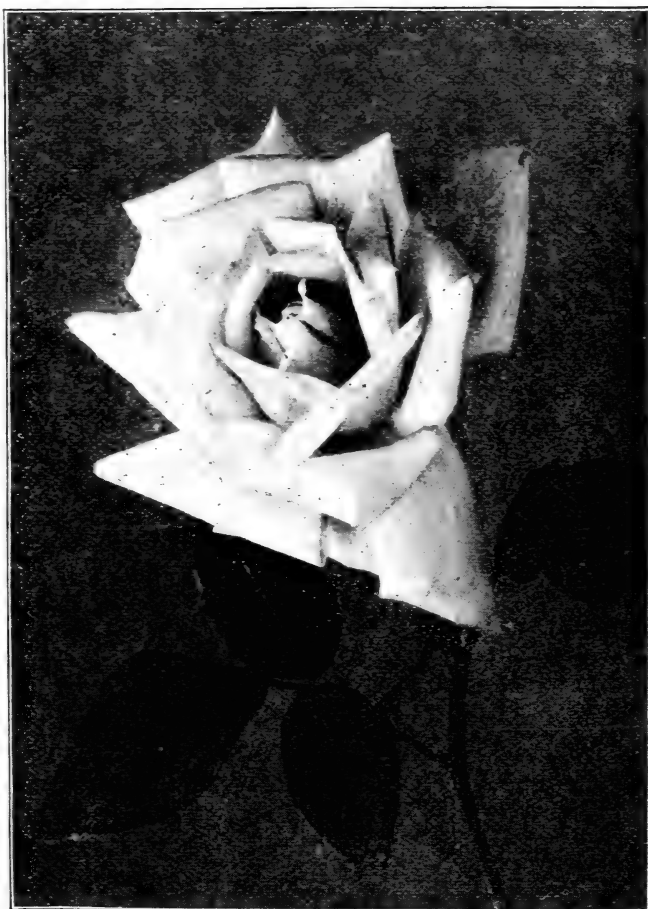
Mad. de Watteville (The Tulip Rose). Salmon-white, bordered with bright rose; buds long, never opening wide; fragrant.

Mad. Welche. A grand Everblooming Rose of remarkable beauty; large, full, globular flowers, and long, finely pointed buds; color soft, peachy yellow, delicately clouded with pale rose; very sweet and handsome; blooms freely during the whole season.

Marechal Niel (Noisette). The finest yellow Rose. Rich yellow, large, full, globular, highly scented. Of capricious growth.

Marie Guillot. White, tinged with yellow; splendid form.

Marie Van Houtte. Plant Marie Van Houtte if you wish a Rose that will bloom continually and furnish large, well-shaped, sweet-scented bloom. It succeeds anywhere and in any soil; an exceedingly strong, vigorous grower. Its color is creamy white, with the outer petals outlined bright rose.



La France. (See page 46.)



Moss Rosebuds.

Papa Gontier. Rose, shaded with yellow, with crimson reverse of petals; large, semi-double, fragrant; free in growth and bloom.

Perle des Jardins. The popular yellow forcing Rose; large, full and fragrant; a fine Rose.

Safrano. An old and fine Rose; fawn, with rose shadings; very beautiful in the bud; very free.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (Bourbon). Delicate flesh color, with fawn tintings; large, fine and full; rich foliage.

Sunset. Amber-yellow, with darker center; similar to Perle des Jardins in form, size and general habit.

The Queen. A beautiful, pure white, free-blooming Tea Rose, producing an abundance of well formed buds and flowers the entire blooming season.

HYBRID TEAS.

The Hybrid Tea Rose is the result of crossing Tea and Hybrid Perpetual Roses and adds to the everblooming habit of one parent much of the hardy constitution and freedom of bloom of the other.

Duchess of Albany. A sport from La France and like it in many respects, but of a deeper, more even tint of pink and more finished in shape.

La France. One of the sweetest and most beautiful of all Roses. Delicate silvery pink; large, full and globular; constantly in bloom.

Mad. Caroline Testout. Bright, clear pink; flowers larger than those of La France and plant more robust.

Meteor. Deep, rich, velvety crimson; constant in color and blooming habit; healthy and fine for forcing or bedding.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney. A deep pink, fragrant Rose, with long buds, good stems and fine leaves.

Pres. Carnot. An excellent Rose of recent introduction that has already become a great favorite.

The flower is large, of exquisite shape, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals; buds long and pointed, similar to Niphetos, but very much larger and borne on stiff, erect stems; color delicate, rosy flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at the center. An extra good garden Rose.

Souv. de Wootton. Deep red; very fragrant; free-flowering.

MOSS ROSES.

A class of Roses prized chiefly for their beautiful buds. They are entirely hardy, but are sometimes attacked by mildew, and require close pruning and high culture to do themselves justice.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, clustered, well-mossed buds; blooms profusely in autumn.

Common Moss. An old favorite, with beautiful pale pink buds.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds, with mossy fringe and crest; quite fragrant. Plant healthy and free from mildew.

Comtesse de Murinais. White, tinged with blush.

Gracilis. Deep pink buds, daintily fringed with moss; exquisite; most beautiful of the family.

Princess Adelaide. Pretty buds of pale rose; foliage blotched or variegated.

HARDY RUNNING ROSES.

These Roses are much used for covering pillars, trellises and porches, for which purpose they are admirably adapted. They are hardy without protection and require little or no pruning.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush. A standard prairie Rose.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous, rapid grower, making shoots from 8 to 10 feet high during a season. The flowers are borne in immense trusses, pyramidal in form and in color rich, glowing crimson.

Gem of the Prairies. Rosy red, occasionally blotched with white; large, flat flowers, slightly fragrant.

Jules Margottin. Carmine rose; pretty in both bud and open flower.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright rose, with frequent markings of white; leaves large, deeply serrated.

Yellow Rambler. Light canary yellow.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

A pretty and interesting group of Japanese Roses, with the marked characteristics of blooming in panicles, small flowers and leaves, dwarf, somewhat slender growth, continual blooming and hardiness.

Cecile Brunner. A dainty little Rose of salmon-pink, with deeper center, full and delicately scented; admirable in both bud and open flower.

Clothilde Soupert. Pearl-white, with rosy pink center; of medium size and very double, with beautifully imbricated petals.

Mosella (Yellow Soupert). Combines the form and size of the Tea Roses with the free-flowering qualities and branching habit of the Polyanthas, making it a grand Rose for summer bedding or for pot culture in winter. Light yellow at center, shading to creamy white at edge of petals.

Paquerette. A pure white, perfectly formed miniature Rose. Flowers borne in immense panicles; growth slender.



Yellow Rambler.

Perle d'Or. Medium-sized flowers of chrome and citron-yellow.

Pink Soupert. A worthy companion plant for Clothilde Soupert. It is as free blooming as it is possible for a Rose to be, sending up cluster after cluster of deep, rich pink flowers. We regard it as one of the best hardy pink bedding Roses.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL VINES.

A hardy vine, once well planted and then carefully trained, has an advantage over tender annual growths in that it becomes a permanent bit of beauty that increases with every year.

AKEBIA quinata. From Japan. Flowers fragrant, purplish chocolate, opening in June; leaves almost evergreen; fruit ornamental.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. The well known Virginia Creeper, so frequently used for covering walls, arbors and the like.

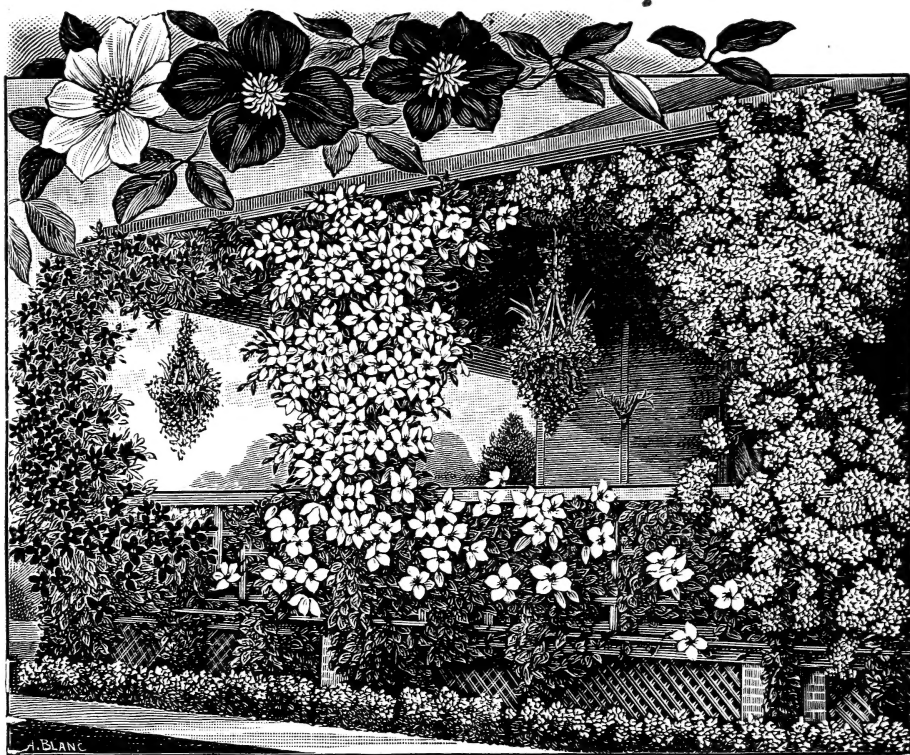
A. Veitchii (Japan Ivy). Clings closely to walls by means of aerial rootlets, clothing them with a sheet of delicate green foliage, which turns to vivid scarlet and crimson in autumn; berries purplish.

ARISTOLOCHIA siphon (Pipe Vine). Very rapid-growing; leaves immense; flowers yellowish brown, of curious shape.

BIGNONIA grandiflora (Trumpet Creeper). An elegant woody vine, with finely divided, glossy foliage and large trumpet-shaped flowers of bright scarlet, having a thick, leathery texture.

CLEMATIS. The Clematises are perfectly hardy, and very easy to cultivate, requiring only a good, rich soil and some attention in pruning and training. They bloom from May to October, producing during that period an abundance of handsome flowers of all shades of color.

C. coccinea. Bears handsome, bright scarlet flowers in July. A very good variety.



Clematis Jackmanni.

Clematis Henryi.

Clematis paniculata.

CLEMATIS flammula (Fragrant European Clematis). Flowers small, white; a very vigorous climber, and one of the oldest in cultivation.

C. Henryi. Very large flowers, creamy white; free in growth and bloom.

C. Jackmanni. One of the best large-flowering varieties; rich, dark, velvety purple.

C. paniculata. The flowers are pure or cream white, star-shaped, about an inch in diameter, and borne in clusters on stiff stems from 4 to 6 inches long in the axil of nearly every leaf. From mid-August until late September it is a cool, fragrant bank of white.

C. Virginiana. Our native Clematis, which blossoms into wreaths of white flowers in July and August; one of the most popular of the family.

HEDERA helix. Better known by every one as the beautiful hardy English Ivy, which is so popular in both the old world and the new.

LONICERA brachypoda aureo-reticulata (Japan Golden, or Sunset Honeysuckle). Flowers pure white, sweet, in pretty clusters; leaves roundish, richly marked or veined with yellow; a perennial beauty.

L. Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). In bloom all season; flowers white, changing to yellow, fragrant; borne in beautiful sprays.

L. japonica (Chinese Twining Honeysuckle). Leaves purplish, almost persistent; flowers bright and fragrant; blooms in summer and fall; a very attractive climber.

VINCA major (Evergreen Myrtle). A beautiful trailer, with large, dark, glossy leaves and soft, sky-blue flowers.

V. minor. The common species, with smaller flowers and leaves. Very useful for vases, or to carpet beneath trees where grass will not grow.

WISTARIA Sinensis. Flowers are a lovely combination of violet, shading into lilac and white, and borne in long, pendulent racemes.

W. S. alba. Similar to *W. Sinensis*, except that the flowers are white; forms a fine contrast to that variety.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 to 40 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	20 to 25 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines	16 to 20 " "
Dwarf Pears and Quinces	10 to 12 " "
Grapes	rows six feet apart 6 to 8 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 feet apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE WHEN PLANTED AT STATED DISTANCES.

40 x 40 feet apart	27	12 x 12 feet apart	302
30 x 35 "	35	10 x 10 "	432
30 x 30 "	49	8 x 8 "	681
25 x 25 "	69	6 x 6 "	1,210
20 x 20 "	109	5 x 5 "	1,742
18 x 18 "	135	4 x 4 "	2,722
15 x 15 "	194	3 x 3 "	4,840

RULES FOR OTHER DISTANCES.

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

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